

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, MAY 14, 1919

No. 36

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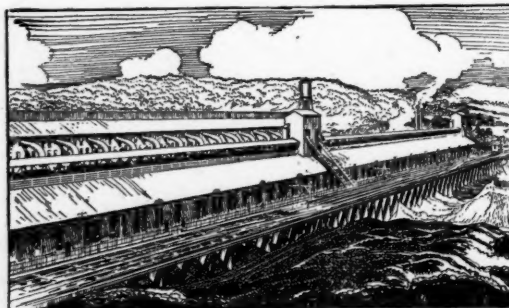
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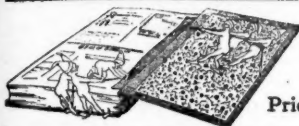
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Price Levels

Business in the drug and chemical fields has no more important reconstruction problem than the discovery of the correct price level. This is the corner-stone that must be laid before these industries can remodel and expand to meet peace conditions. And one does not need to be a price quotation expert to know that a stable market has yet to be established for crude drugs, medicinal and industrial chemicals, natural and coal-tar dye-stuffs.

In a recent statement Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, pointed out that whether prices are high or low is of small consequence. The loss comes in readjustment, in the change from one level to another. He said:

Business men should face the facts. To talk reverently of 1913-'14 prices is to speak a dead language to-day. The buyers of the country, since the armistice, have made an unexampled attack upon prices through their waiting attitude, and yet price recessions have been insignificant. The reason is that we are on a new high-price level, which will be found a stubborn reality. Business men are going to find out that the clever man is not the man who waits, but the one who finds out the new price facts and acts accordingly.

Under present conditions there is no probability that wages will be reduced. Owing to the scarcity of labor in many countries there is a shortage of raw materials. These must necessarily remain high. Germany is without ships and even when she is ready to resume business she cannot deliver the goods. Business will be good for the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy because the world is short of manufactured products, and wages will be kept up by the demand for labor in the industries in all these countries. So the economic circle is completed and prices remain high compared with pre-war days. The history of other wars indicates that prices remain at a higher level for many years after peace is declared.

Wall Street and Chemicals

Five years ago Wall Street did not even know that there was an American chemical industry—despite the fact that in 1914, 12,374 plants produced over two billions worth of chemical products. Today most newspapers who make a specialty of financial news are publishing separate quotations of "Chemical Stocks."

Five years ago the average banker regarded a proposition to finance a chemical manufacturing corporation in much the same way as he would entertain an enterprise proposing to market moonbeams in Mars. Nevertheless, during the war

period, over five hundred millions of dollars have been invested in chemical manufacturing corporations.

And yet, in spite of Wall Street's increased knowledge and very lively interest, there is still a very unsound appreciation of the fundamental conditions and problems of the chemical industry in financial circles. From a skeptical credulity that regarded the chemist as an alchemist with an impractical scheme for transmuting baser metals into gold Wall Street has switched completely to an equally erroneous credulity that regards the chemist as a "modern magician" able to mix up cobble stones and sea weed in a silk hat and draw forth tons of a product for which the world clamors at a price that averages ten dollars an ounce.

It is small wonder, therefore, that conservative men who have established and respected positions in the American chemical industry view askance Wall Street's interest in chemicals. Attention has been drawn to this situation by the recent purchase of the control of a big chemical company by interests prominent in financial circles.

Long before the war the best manufacturing experience in the chemical field appreciated that concentration was a factor in the successful and profitable production of chemicals. In the ten years previous to the War the number of chemical plants had increased from 9,826 to 12,374—roughly 25 per cent while the capital invested in these plants had nearly doubled, jumping from something over a billion and a half to over three and a quarter billions. This concentration, the result of the natural conditions of chemical manufacture, was tremendously stimulated by the War. It is a logical and necessary economic tendency; but nothing could be worse for the future of the American chemical industry than a period of forced combination and artificial capitalization. And this is the result that one naturally expects to follow the influence of Wall Street's attentions.

Peace and Opium

The present opium situation is a mighty unsatisfactory affair, no matter which way it is looked upon. To all intents and purposes, the market has weakened and the price of the gum has respectably declined to a figure in the vicinity of twelve dollars per pound. A glimpse behind the scenes, however, reveals the fact that the opium market in New York has gone all to pieces and that a six dollar price for Turkey gum in bond makes but little impression on buyers.

Attempts to obtain a firm bid for one hundred cases of gum to arrive early in June, were almost laughed at. Nobody seems to want opium at any price. Arrivals have been heavy for six weeks and continue to be heavy at present. Stocks are piling up in this market and buyers are evidently waiting with confidence until accumulations become topheavy when they believe that they will be able to stock up at possibly a seven dollar figure for released goods.

The ratification of a definite peace will make

many changes in world commerce. Opening the doors of Europe without reservation may bring about sudden and radical changes in the opium situation in New York and the tables may be turned. Export demand seems to be the hope of the opium people and the feeling in the American market shows that there is little nourishment and less sympathy for them in the attitude of buyers. However, a sudden revival of export demand, not unexpected, would leave buyers' patience unrewarded.

Synthetic Medicinals in America

In the past the United States has never figured relatively in the world's production of synthetic medicinal chemicals, Germany practically controlling the entire situation until the outbreak of the Great War. In this particular, the legend "Made in Germany" was never necessary, except, perhaps, to emphasize a fact which everybody already knew. These medicinal synthetics were characterized by specially coined, euphonic titles and were heralded far and wide as remedies which were to supersede many of the time-tried drugs of the physician's armamentarium and to relegate them to oblivion. The remedies of this class, as also those proprietary mixtures for which it was claimed they were genuine "synthetics," could be numbered by the thousands. Many are now embalmed in drug trade price lists of ante bellum days as reminders of what ingenious promoters could devise to relieve American ills.

This advance into the field of synthetic medicinals has not been barren of results, else the world would have been without antipyrine, phenacetine, sulphonal, trional, and dozens of other valuable synthetics which are included in the official pharmacopoeias of all civilized countries. The manufacturers of Germany specialized in this direction, and her chemists prided themselves on their accomplishments. Protected by favorable patent laws and trade combinations, they were in a commanding position. The termination of the war has changed these conditions, and for the first time in our history, our manufacturers face an opportunity which they are grasping, and which they must continue to use, if our country is to hold its own in the field of synthetic medicinal products. Already large supplies of such products of American-make are being turned out, and the work must continue.

Success in this direction depends primarily upon the research work of specially trained chemists and the organizing foresight of manufacturers and business men. Behind this effort must be favorable legislation relating to tariff and unfair competition laws so that the manufacturer of medicinal synthetic chemicals will be able to hold his own under any circumstances. As has already been hinted, American manufacturers have demonstrated their ability in this particular field, and what should be most encouraging to them is the belief that the present outlook is favorable for future progress.

Drug, Dye and Chemical Trade of Cuba

Consular Instructions on Invoices and Bills of Lading, and Special Tariff Rates on U. S. Products

CUBA'S imports of chemical products for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, were valued at \$8,677,812. The United States supplied \$6,977,068 worth. France was second with supplies valued at \$331,843. England's bill for similar materials was \$321,206. The value of proprietary preparations imported by Cuba during the same year was \$415,876, of which amount \$232,652 worth came from the United States, and the balance principally from France. Cuba's imports of other drugs were valued at \$2,127,623, and the United States had the bulk of this trade also, selling to Cuba miscellaneous drugs valued at \$1,240,165. France furnished goods valued at \$666,779, and Spain's account was \$125,740. The acids imported were practically all from the United States and were valued at \$308,301. In roots and herbs Spain led with \$112,570 worth, the United States being second with botanicals valued at \$68,250.

Cuban Invoices

Instructions regarding consular invoices and bills of lading have been prepared by Placido M. Dominguez, consul of Cuba, at New York, who has published the information in copyrighted pamphlets in both Spanish and English. He says in part:

"Invoices must be made on firm and durable paper, in a legible manner and indelible ink, and can be written in Spanish or English. Five copies of each invoice are required for Havana, and four for all other ports. If typewritten, the original copy must be presented; duplicates, etc., may be carbon copies. When more than one sheet is necessary, all should be clasped together, and the declaration written on the last sheet. They must contain name of shipper and consignee, name of vessel, mark and numbers description of merchandise, specifying the materials of which it is composed, gross and net weight (in Kilograms), detailed price and total value, including a statement of the expenses incurred by the merchandise up to the time it is packed and ready for shipment. Prices should not be included or bunched together, but price and weight of every article or class of goods given separately, as some goods pay duty by weight and some ad-valorem.

Preparing Bills of Lading

"Two copies of each set of bills of lading are required by the Consulate; the original is certified and returned, and a copy not-negotiable is kept on file. Bills of lading, duly signed by the Consul, must be presented in the Custom House, with the consular invoices. Bills of lading for short shipped goods must also be signed by the Cuban Consul.

"The following articles may be imported into Cuba free of duty on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established in the Custom Regulations.

"Receptacles exported from Cuba with fruits, sugar, molasses, honey, spirituous liquors, alcohol, and coconut oil, and reimported empty, including iron drums containing cordage oil.

"Lithographs, posters, manufacturers' catalogues, calendars and folders for advertising purposes only having no commercial value and intended for free public distribution."

Many articles are restricted or prohibited, among them being:

"Foreign coins of silver, copper, bronze or nickel, with the exception of those of the United States of America.

"Dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the Department of the Interior (Secretaria de Gobernacion).

"Explosives, arms, and ammunition imported without official authorization in accordance with existing regulations, will be subject to confiscation upon arrival at a Cuban port. This does not apply to sporting guns and rifles for shooting galleries, for the importation of which no authorization is required.

Penalties for False Statements

"Consignees of merchandise are subject to the following penalties and additional duties, in the cases specified below:

"If the appraised value of any merchandise exceeds the declared value of same, it shall pay, besides the regular customs duties, an additional amount equal to 1% of the total appraised value for each 1% that said appraised value exceeds the declared value: and if said appraised value exceeds the declared value by more than 50%, except in cases of an evident clerical error, the declaration shall be considered as attempted fraud, and the merchandise shall be held and confiscated by the government.

"If the actual weight of a shipment exceeds the declared weight by a difference of from 1 to 15% (both inclusive) of the total weight of the shipment, the Customs Collector shall use his discretion in imposing additional duties not to exceed 1% of the total duties on the merchandise for each 1% of difference between the declared weight and the real weight. Such additional duties shall not be imposed by the Customs Collector in case he is satisfied that the discrepancy was unintentional.

"When such difference exceeds 15% of the total weight of the merchandise, but does not exceed 50% of the said total weight, an additional duty of 1% for each 1% of difference between the declared weight and the true weight shall be imposed.

"Should the difference exceed 50% of the total weight of the merchandise the declaration shall be

Cuba's Imports of Chemicals and Drugs for 5 years

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Chemicals, drugs, paints and perfumeries:					
Primary products	632,113	496,440	532,481	576,817	730,180
Paints, etc., varnishes and inks....	874,359	868,261	764,173	1,056,377	1,340,802
Chemical products	4,246,634	4,159,059	5,119,590	6,834,837	8,667,812
Oils, soap, etc.	2,334,144	2,302,883	2,506,789	3,264,819	4,347,095

considered as attempted fraud, and the merchandise shall be held and confiscated by the Government.

Merchandise declared in a fraudulent manner, as regards its value, quantity, or character, shall be forfeited to the Government; and merchandise having been the object of an attempt at Importation into Cuba without previous and due declaration and proper clearance in the Custom House shall be seized and confiscated.

Leading Ports of Cuba

"The following ports of the Republic are qualified for the reception of merchandise:

Habana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, Cai-barien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Puerto Padre, Banes, Nipe, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz del Sur, Jucaro, Tunas de Zaza, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Batabano, Nueva Gerona, Los Indios (Isle of Pines), Mariel.

"Also, the following delegations of custom-houses are qualified for the reception of merchandise, as sub-ports: Jucaro, delegation of the Nueva Gerona (Isle of Pines) Custom-house. Sagua de Tanamo, delegation of the Nipe Custom-house. Vita, delegation of the Gibara Custom-house. Niquero, delegation of the Manzanillo Custom-house. Manati, delegation of the Puerto Padre Custom-house.

"A delegation of the Baracoa Custom-house has been established in Cananova and in Nima-Nima, for the entrance direct from foreign ports of ships in ballast for the exportation of national products."

Trade Marks In Cuba

The registration of trade marks is subject to the following regulations:

"Application must show name, residence, and occupation of petitioner, mark, class of mark (whether of commerce or manufacture), and articles to be marked; it should be accompanied by 15 copies of the mark, 3 of which are to have the description written on back, and, for foreigners, by a certificate of registration abroad and a power of attorney, legalized by a Cuban consul. The application for registration must be published for 10 days at the expense of the applicant. Within 30 days after the first publication, \$12.50 in stamps must be attached to the record. One mark may be registered for several articles, but for several marks or variations of the same mark as many fees must be paid. The use of a registered trademark is required on articles of gold and silver and pharmaceutical supplies, and all trade-marks used must be registered.

"A commercial traveler entering Cuba, with or without samples, needs no credentials so far as the Government is concerned, but it is highly desirable, nevertheless, that he should have some kind of credentials from the individual, firm, or corporation he represents. These need not necessarily be given or vouched for by any official authority, as they would be used only for the purposes of identification and authorization to transact business. It would be still better if such credentials were authenticated by a notary or by a Cuban consular officer.

"No licenses are required, and a commercial traveler, after he has entered his samples, is not subject to any regulations or restrictions in regard to the duration of his visit or the method of transacting business. There are no charges of any kind imposed on commercial travelers."

The metric system of weights and measures is in use in Cuba: 1 kilogram (kilo) = 1000 grams = 2.2046 pounds. 1 hectoliter = 100 liters = 26.417 gallons. 1 meter = 100 centimeters = 1,000 millimeters = 39.37 inches.

Cuban Consulates In U. S.

The consulates of Cuba in the United States are located at the following points:

Atlanta, Ga.	Key West, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.	Louisville, Ky.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Gulfport, Miss.	Mobile, Ala.
Galveston, Texas.	New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.	New Orleans, La.
Fernandina, Fla.	Newport News, Va.
Detroit, Mich.	Norfolk, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	Pascaguola, Miss.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Pensacola, Fla.
Charleston, S. C.	San Francisco, Cal.
Brunswick, Ga.	Saint Louis, Mo.
Boston, Mass.	Savannah, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.	Tampa, Fla.
	Washington, D. C.

There are consulates at Honolulu, Hawaii; and San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Aguadilla, Porto Rico.

Preferential Tariff for U. S. Goods

The tariff now in force in Cuba is that promulgated by order of the President of the United States on March 31, 1900, effective June 15, 1900. The measure was, however, based largely on the earlier tariffs of the Spanish regime, and subsequently has received numerous amendments, so that Spanish, American, and Cuban influences may be said to have contributed to its formation. To that diversity of origin are largely attributable the intricacies of the present act.

No export duties are levied in Cuba. Such duties, chiefly on tobacco and cigars, were imposed during the Spanish-colonial period and were retained in the tariffs of the American military government, but were abolished on April 1, 1901, by order of the President of the United States under date of March 13, 1901. For a short time export duties on sugar (1892-1895) and on coffee (1893-1898) were imposed by budget laws, but were not formally embodied in the tariff.

In the Spanish-Cuban tariffs and the first United States-Cuban tariff there was no free list, strictly speaking. The dutiable list was all embracing; as an exception, certain articles specified in the provisions for the application of the tariff were exempted from duty.

The close trade relations and unique treaty relations existing between Cuba and the United States give a peculiar interest to the customs tariff in force in the neighboring island Republic. In no other foreign country of the world, except to a limited extent in Brazil, are American products admitted at preferential rates of import duty.

Cuba's Drug and Chemical Rates

The schedule of rates on drugs, dyes and chemicals follows:

CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS COMPOSED OF THESE SUBSTANCES

Group 1.—Simple drugs.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate.	Reduced rate.	Rate to United States.
77	Oil seeds; copra or coconuts (gross weight).....	2.60	30	1.82
78	Resins and gums:			
	a. Rosin, pitch (vegetable), and similar products (gross weight).....	.50	30	.35
	Vegetable creosote, obtained direct from the burning of wood, No. 78a. See notes to Nos. 98 and 100.			
	b. Spirits of turpentine.....	3.25	30	2.275
	c. India rubber and gutta-percha, crude or melted, in lumps (gross weight).....	3.90	30	2.73
		Per 100	Per cent	Per 100
79	Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and kilos. of duty. kilos.	\$6.825	30	\$4.775
	Crude camphor, No. 79. Refined camphor, No. 100.			
80	Tan bark (gross weight).....	.325	30	.2275
	In powder, No. 82.			

(Continued on page 20)

NEW VICTORY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Victory Loan Committee of the Drug and Chemical trade reports the following additional subscriptions:

Fuerst Bros.	\$ 7,000	E. Calman & Co.	5,000
C. J. Schellings & Co.	5,000	C. Walker & Co., and	
John M. Maris Co., Inc.	10,000	employees	6,700
Oil, Paint & Drug Pub-		Leo Wallerstein	30,000
lishing Co.	20,000	Eimer & Amend, add..	6,000
Corn Products Co.	100,000	A. de Ronde Co., add..	5,000
Marden, Orth & Hastings		I. W. Drummond	5,000
Corp.	100,000	Air Nitrates Corp.	100,000
American Cellon Co.	50,000	Solvay Process Co.	50,000
Mass & Waldstein Co.	25,000	Confidential	177,200
F. Magnus	5,000	Edwin Smith & Co.	7,500
M. A. Maas.	3,000	Rosin & Turp. Export Co	25,000
W. H. Nichols, Jr.	22,000	W. S. Gray, Personal..	20,000
National Sulphur Co.	15,000	Natl. Aniline & Chem.	
U. S. Indus. Alcohol Co.	550,000	Co.	300,000
A. H. Fridenberg, M.D.	5,000	David & Lawrence Co.	5,000
A. De Ronde & Co.	5,000	Fellows Co.	22,000
Battelle & Renwick	25,000	Merck & Co., Employees	5,650
General Ceramics Co.	20,000	Seabury & Johnson	25,000
O. H. Jadin Sons, Inc.	20,000	42 Doctors	29,750
Chas. L. Huisling, Inc.		Grasselli Chemical Co.	\$260,000
and Employees	50,450	Roessler & Hasslacher	
Compagne Morana and		Chem. Co., Emp.	41,700
Employees	11,200	John Lucas & Co.	4,650
Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Co.		Katzenbach & Bullock	
Fritzsche Bros., Inc., and	90,000	Co.	\$ 900
Employees	26,800	Paul Mansolf	5,000
Hynes Bros. Co., and		H. A. Metz & Co.	25,000
Employees	12,200	Hercules Powder Co.	100,000
David Ansbacher	20,000	Internatl. Agr. & Chem.	
A. B. Ansbacher & Co.		Co.	200,000
Max & Leo Wallerstein		The Barrett Co.	125,000
H. J. Baker & Bro.	50,000	Dr. E. F. Walsh	5,200
T. & S. C. White Co.,		DeWitt C. Romaine,	
additional	20,000	M. D.	5,000
Pacific Coast Borax Co.		P. J. Rosenheim, M.D.	3,000
Pacific Coast Borax Co.,		Paul David, D.D.S.	1,000
additional	20,500	William Peterman, Inc.	12,200
Joseph Friedman, M.D.	5,000	John Lucas & Co., add..	4,700
American Cyanamid Co.	300,000	Thurston & Braidich	21,000
Heine & Co.	5,000	L. A. Solomon & Bro.	5,000
E. R. Squibb & Sons.	35,000	Church & Dwight Co.	10,000
Sharp & Dohme and Em-		Nellie E. Church	5,000
ployees	40,000	E. I. duPont de Nemours	
J. Manheimer	6,000	& Co.	1,740,000
Donald Wilson	5,000	National Varnish Co.	5,000
Thos. M. Curtiss, Inc.,		A. Klipstein & Co.	15,000
additional	5,000	Mutual Chemical Co.	75,000
Alex Joseph, additional		General Bakelite Co.	100,000
Gen. Chem. Co., add..	1,000,000	R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc.	5,000
G. G. Fitch, M.D.	10,000	Norwich Pharmacal Co.	10,000
Gerstendorfer Bros.	50,000	Freeport Tex. Sulph. Co.	100,000

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS NOW INCORPORATED

Fritzsche Brothers, New York, dealers and importers of essential oils, aromatic chemical preparations, essences and fine drugs, have incorporated with authorized capital of \$1,000,000, under the laws of the State of New York. The following Officers were elected: F. E. Watermeyer, president; F. H. Leonhardt, vice-president; Julius Koehler, secretary; Wm. A. R. Welcke, treasurer.

Mr. Watermeyer incorporated the firm in order to perpetuate the same as well as to open an opportunity for some of the older employees to become more closely interested in the firm. Mr. Leonhardt has just celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary with the old firm. Mr. Koehler's connection dates back thirty-two years, and Mr. Welcke's thirty-four years.

R. W. Greeff & Co., are now located at 78 Front Street. The five story building will afford office and storage facilities.

Henry Wigglesworth, who recently went abroad to study dye conditions in Germany, is expected to sail for New York on the 21st of May.

Chas. F. Garrigues Co., formerly located at 80 Maiden Lane, New York, have recently taken offices at 54 Wall street, occupying the 8th floor. They expect to occupy the entire 9th floor, also, by the first of July.

SUES DU PONT CO. FOR \$1,000,000,
DISCLOSING SECRET AGREEMENT

Edgar Levinstein Alleges Breach of Contract, and Cites Arrangement Whereby Du Ponts and Levinstein Exchange Patents and Secret Processes—Agreement to Divide World Markets.

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Mass., May 13—Suit for \$1,000,000 damages, alleging breach of contract, was filed in the United States District Court, Boston, May 7 by Edgar Levinstein, of Nahant, against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del.

The complaint alleges that the du Pont Company in 1916 bought of Levinstein Limited of Manchester, Eng., the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the Levinstein dyes in America, with the agreement that Edgar Levinstein, who had for many years been the sole representative of Levinstein Limited in the United States, with headquarters in Boston, should be continued as a selling medium for those dyes.

It is also alleged that the du Pont Company undertook to reserve for him an annual supply of Levinstein dyes and also du Pont's own dye products, on which he was guaranteed a profit, and agreed that it would make every effort to enable him to retain the customers obtained by him while he was representing Levinstein Limited, and doing business under the name of I. Levinstein & Co., Inc.

The du Pont Company is alleged to have solicited and induced plaintiff's customers, by unfair methods, to transfer their trade and customs in dyes from him to itself and to have violated its contract in other respects with the deliberate purpose of driving the plaintiff out of business.

R. M. Morse and Frank H. Stewart, No. 6 Beacon street, Boston, counsel for the plaintiff, say in their complaint:

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

The plaintiff says that for a long time prior to November 30, 1916, as sole representative of Levinstein Limited, a corporation duly organized and established by law and having its principal place of business at Manchester, England, and I. Levinstein & Co., Inc., a corporation duly organized and established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and having its principal place of business at Boston within said District, he had been engaged in building up and carrying on in the United States a large and profitable dyestuffs business, especially as a selling medium for the dye products manufactured under the processes and brands of Levinstein Limited and had obtained a large number of important and profitable customers:

That on March 27th, 1918, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a written contract, by the terms whereof the defendant, among other things, agreed in substance and effect with the plaintiff to protect the trade and good will so built up by him in dyestuffs as aforesaid, and in particular agreed to reserve for him from its manufacture and production of both Levinstein and duPont dyes, so-called, a supply of six hundred tons in each and every consecutive twelve months at a price to enable him to sell to his customers at the defendant's usual prices.

ALLEGES BREACH OF CONTRACT

That the defendant did not reserve for him from its manufacture and production of both Levinstein and duPont dyes, so-called, a supply of six hundred tons in each and every consecutive twelve months at a price to enable him to sell to his customers at the defendant's usual prices and leave him a reasonable profit; but that, on the contrary, the defendant, in violation of its contract with the plaintiff and with the deliberate purpose and intent of obtaining for itself the plaintiff's established trade, custom and good will, and depriving the plaintiff of the same and embarrassing him and driving him out of his long established business, has intentionally and deliberately failed, neglected and refused and still refuses to supply him on order with dyes for his customers, has withheld and delayed and still withholds and delays shipments to him after accepting his orders for dyes, has concealed prices and changes in prices from him, has obstructed, hindered and delayed him, and still obstructs, hinders and delays him in obtaining orders from his customers and in placing orders with itself and in obtaining a fair selection of colors from it, and the plaintiff further says that the defendant, by divers inducements, devices, means and unfair methods and practices has covertly, secretly and persistently solicited, canvassed, importuned, persuaded and induced the customers of the plaintiff to transfer and divert their trade and custom in dyes from the plaintiff to the defendant.

The agreement between E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del., and Levinstein Limited, of Manchester, England, makes the following arrangements for an exchange of information regarding patented or secret processes and the apparatus, machinery and plant necessary for the manufacture of dyes, intermediates and raw materials:

Levinstein and du Pont Agreement

The parties shall be entitled to the following rights in respect of all patented inventions and secret processes mentioned in Clause 1 hereof videlicet:

(a) Levinsteins shall have exclusive rights for the use manufacture and sale under its own and the du Pont Co.'s Patented inventions and Secret processes throughout Great Britain, Ireland, India and all British possessions, Colonies and Dependencies (except Canada) France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden and nonexclusive rights throughout Canada and all other Countries except those for which the du Pont Co. is to have exclusive rights.

(b) The du Pont Co. shall have exclusive rights for the use, manufacture and sale under its own and Levinstein's Patented inventions and Secret processes throughout the United States of America and all its possessions present and future, Mexico and Central and South America and non-exclusive rights throughout all other Countries except those for which Levinsteins is to have exclusive rights.

Levinstein Payments

If the information to be furnished by Levinsteins to the du Pont Co. shall be capable of turning out finished products of the standard of the products from time to time sold by Levinsteins and if the Synthetic indigo produced by such processes shall "be up to the commercial standard heretofore ruling in the United States the du Pont Co. shall pay to Levinsteins Twenty-five thousand pounds in each of the ten years from the first July One thousand nine hundred and seventeen to the first July One thousand nine hundred and twenty seven the first payment to be made on the first July one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. The condition for such payment shall be deemed conclusively to be performed if Levinsteins shall at their Works produce finished products and synthetic indigo of the before mentioned standards and shall prove that they furnished the du Pont Co. with the information and instruction necessary to produce the same whether in fact the du Pont Co. are or are not able to produce the same or do or do not produce the same.

Provision for Royalties

The Royalties payable by the party accepting the license shall be five per cent on the selling value of the finished product delivered in the Country of manufacture. In the case of a patented invention the royalty shall not be payable beyond the existence of the patent and in the case of a secret process shall be payable only during the continuance of this Agreement. The Royalties payable to Levinsteins under this clause shall be additional to the Twenty five thousand pounds a year mentioned in Clause 3 hereof.

It is intended to hold in June One thousand nine hundred and seventeen in America a Meeting by representatives of the parties hereto for the purpose of arranging selling facilities for non-exclusive Asiatic territory particularly Japan and China, the intention being to arrange if possible a joint selling company the capital of which is to be subscribed and its sales to be divided as nearly as possible in equal parts by the parties hereto.

If any difference or dispute shall arise between the parties hereto in respect of this Agreement or any matter or thing relating thereto the same shall be referred to the President for the time being of the du Pont Company or his nominee and the Chairman for the time being of Levinsteins or his nominee who shall arbitrate the same and whose Award shall be final.

The contract between the du Pont Company and Levinstein Limited was signed by J. Amory Haskell, vice president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and John B. Lonsdale, chairman, and Herbert Levinstein, managing director, of Levinstein Limited.

Edgar Levinstein's Contract

A second agreement made by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. with Edgar Levinstein, of Boston, says in part:

FIRST: The duPont Company agrees to sell to Edgar Levinstein from time to time, to an aggregate amount of not more than six hundred tons in each consecutive twelve months, such finished dyes as he may select, including synthetic indigo, of the standard types, shades and strength as heretofore or hereafter established, if and as the same are prepared or manufactured and offered to the trade by the duPont Company (or by any subsidiary now or hereafter to be organized by it) under the patented or unpatented inventions or processes heretofore or hereafter acquired by the duPont Company from or through Levinstein, Limited.

SECOND: The duPont Company further agrees to sell and deliver to said Edgar Levinstein such dyes as he may select and order, f.o.b. cars at its works, Carney's Point, New Jersey, at the lowest net price current charged by duPont Company or its subsidiary for the same article to its most favored customer in the United States, (except subsidiaries or sales agency branches of the duPont Company), less fifteen (15) per cent, which allowance of fifteen (15) per cent, shall cover all expenses and profit of said Levinstein for handling said dyes purchased and re-sold.

THIRD: The duPont Company further agrees that it will reserve for Edgar Levinstein, from its manufacture and production of such dyes as aforesaid, a supply of six hundred (600) tons in each and every consecutive twelve months and that it will make every effort to enable said Edgar Levinstein to continue to supply the dyes aforesaid to the customers obtained by him in the United States while he was doing business under the name and style of I. Levinstein & Company, Inc.

DU PONT COMPANY CHANGES

In the reorganization of the du Pont Company, C. W. Phellis, sales director of the Explosives Department, has been appointed general director of sales, which position carries with it the supervision of the various sales departments, each of which has its separate director. The new position has just been established by the new Executive Committee and is one of great importance in view of the rapidly increasing peace-time activities of the company's various departments.

Mr. Phellis has been with the du Pont Company since January 1901 and has had wide experience with the sales department. For his first year and half of service he was connected with the Shotgun Smokeless Powder Division, with headquarters at Cincinnati. Then he was made a salesman in the Explosives Sales Department, with the middle eastern states as his territory. In 1906 he was made a district manager with headquarters at Huntington, Pa. After ten years of successful work in this district he was transferred to the Denver office as district manager, to take change of the important sales work in the Rocky Mountain states. In November 1918 he was again advanced and went to Wilmington as the director of sales in the explosives branch of the du Pont business.

Thomas Law Findley, 92 years old, died April 30 at his home, 862 Lincoln avenue, Cincinnati. Mr. Findley had been a resident of Cincinnati for sixty-nine years. He was identified with the wholesale drug trade in that city. He is survived by five children, Dr. William T. Findley, of Shanghai, China; Miss Margaret Findley, of Hartwell, Ohio; Mrs. R. G. Reed and Harry M. Findley, of Cincinnati, and Thomas L. Findley of Chicago.

Trade Notes and Personals

The World Trade Club, 681 Market street, San Francisco, has sent out a pamphlet advocating the adoption of the meter-liter-gram as the standards of weight and measure.

Edwin Oliver, of the California Potash Company, Sacramento, Cal., is conducting extensive experiments in the pine woods near Alta, Cal., with a view of extracting creosote and tar products from mountain pine.

The interest which the Liberty National Bank is taking in the financing of drug and chemical companies is said to be due to Ernest Stauffen, Jr., vice president, who is a son of Ernest Stauffen, of Sharp & Dohme.

Sharp & Dohme, manufacturing chemists of Baltimore, have leased the five story warehouse at 23 and 25 South Gay street for a term of years. The building is one of the largest in that section of the city and will probably be used for storing imported goods being close to the wharves and Custom House.

Acting on the principle that a large percentage of the disease of the world is preventable, a nation-wide movement is about to be inaugurated in the United States for the promotion of public health. Information will be spread by lectures given by Red Cross nurses who will organize public health committees.

The Mathes Sales Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., manufacturer of chemicals, is understood to have completed negotiations for the acquirement of the plant of Adler Brothers and is arranging plans for extensive alterations and improvements to provide for its own occupancy.

Mexico has a law prohibiting the sale of adulterated drugs or substances of harmful character, which is similar in effect, to our pure food and drugs act and the Harrison anti-narcotic law. The National Board of Health has closed more than twenty drug stores in Mexico city which were detected in selling adulterated products.

The Advisory Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association for Soldier and Sailor Pharmacists, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is equipped to find positions for men in any part of the country and to furnish them opportunities for employment, for establishment in the drug business or for education in pharmacy, and has secured the co-operation of the War Department and is prepared to handle applications from officers and men about to be released from the service.

Edward Chesley, vegetable oil operator of Manila, P. I., arrived recently at San Francisco, Cal. He states that there is a tremendous development of coconut plantations in the Philippines and that within five years not less than 500,000 tons of oil will be shipped annually to San Francisco. Mr. Chesley went to the Philippines ten years ago as a private in the signal corps of the army and remained there after his discharge. He entered the copra field by serving as an engineer for other concerns and then organized his own company, which made profits of \$1,000,000 last year.

MERCK & CO. STOCK SOLD FOR \$3,750,000

McKenna Corporation, the Successful Bidder, Said to Represent Interests Friendly to George Merck—Monsanto Chemical Works, McKesson & Robbins, and American Aniline Products Among Bidders

The McKenna Corporation of 49 Wall Street, New York, was the successful bidder for the 8,000 shares of the capital stock of Merck & Co., which were sold at auction by the Alien Property Custodian on May 9, at the offices of the company, 45 Park Place, New York. The price paid by the purchasers was \$3,750,000. The other qualified bidders included John J. White & Co., New York, the American Aniline Products, Inc., New York, the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, and McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York.

John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, made the first offer for the German interests in the American company. His initial bid of \$2,400,000 was very quickly raised to \$2,500,000 by the representative of American Aniline Products, Inc. By jumps of \$50,000, the price moved upward. Donald McKesson of McKesson & Robbins offered \$2,700,000 for the property. From this point the figure rose rapidly to \$3,750,000, the successful bid of the McKenna Corporation.

The eight thousand German-owned shares of the Merck stock represent the greater portion of the total outstanding stock of the company, ten thousand shares all told. George Merck, president of the American company, is the owner of the other two thousand shares.

It is understood that the McKenna Corporation, purchasers of the German stock, are friendly toward the present American Merck interests and it is not expected that any change in the management of the company will result from the sale of eighty per cent of the stock. Sullivan & Cromwell are the attorneys.

Among the assets of the company, shown by the books and announced at the time of the sale, were something in excess of \$414,000 cash in bank and more than \$300,000 worth of Liberty bonds. Charles Wagner, director of the sale, estimated the good-will of the corporation and value of the name Merck, at \$2,500,000. It was further estimated from the current assets on the books of the company, that the market value of each of the ten thousand shares of stock is about \$570 or that the property is worth \$5,700,000. Figured on this basis, the eighty per cent interest is calculated to be valued well in excess of four and a half million dollars.

Merck and Co. was incorporated under the laws of New York State in 1908, being recapitalized in 1917. Prior to the outbreak of the war the annual business of the company averaged between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 a year. In 1915 the earnings increased to \$6,913,637 and for the first eight months of 1918 reached \$8,030,474.

The 8,000 shares of stock which were sold, were delivered to the Alien Property Custodian voluntarily by George Merck in order that the disposal of them by the Government might be facilitated. Mr. Merck also furnished a full statement of the business relations between himself and E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany, who furnished credit amounting to \$800,000 prior to the time of the incorporation of Merck & Co. in the United States in 1908.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, the business of the company in this country consisted principally in the distribution of imported German chemicals, but since 1915, the American factory in Rahway, N. J., has supplied all the goods which the company has

sold. At the same time, the value of the business done has been more than doubled during the last four years. The present interests of Merck & Co. of New York are recognized to be thoroughly American.

SUIT OVER INSECTICIDE CONTRACT

The Nitrates Agencies Co., a West Virginia corporation, with a place of business at 85 Water street, New York, has brought suit against the James A. Blanchard Co., 30 Church street, for breach of contract and damages owing to alleged failure to deliver certain amounts of Paris green. The plaintiff, through Harold J. Roig, 104 Pearl street, sets forth a contract with defendant for 50 tons of Paris green at 28½ cents per pound, to be delivered before June 1, 1917. The plaintiff declares it paid defendant in full for the goods, and that the defendant has refused to repay the plaintiff the purchase price amounting to \$10,039. Damages of \$5,000 are demanded, in addition.

The James A. Blanchard Co., by its attorneys, Wilder, Ewen & Paterson, 45 Cedar street, denies the terms of the contract as stated by the plaintiff, and for a counter claim and defense declares in its answer that in October, 1916, plaintiff and defendant made a contract whereby the defendant agreed to manufacture insecticides and fungicides as ordered by plaintiff, to instruct the plaintiff in regard to methods of conducting the business, to furnish labels to be put upon the materials, and to advise regarding prices, advertising, and market conditions.

It is alleged that the plaintiff agreed to purchase from the defendant the products as they might be required, and that it would not engage in the manufacture of these products, and would not solicit business from the general jobbing trade in this line. Also that it would not disclose the fact that defendant was manufacturing these products for the plaintiff. The answer declares that the plaintiff has gone into the manufacture of these products, solicited business from the general trade, and has told of the contract with the defendant as to the plaintiff being the manufacturers, and regarding the labels. The James A. Blanchard Co. asks damages of \$30,000, and \$836 additional on account of a contract for Bordeaux mixture, which the plaintiff has refused to carry out.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO SELL ITS ALCOHOL

Washington, D. C., May 13—Alcohol now in the possession of the Government is not sufficiently great in quantity to disturb the market and it is probable that none of it will be offered for sale. This information was obtained by producers of alcohol who met last week with officials of the War Department, when the disposition of the department's surplus supply of the commodity was discussed.

The committee representing the producers of alcohol found that the Government surplus was not large enough to warrant their taking it over and selling it in the open market for the Government, and it was their opinion that a large proportion of this surplus should be held for the account and use of other Government departments.

The Semet-Solvay Company reports a surplus of \$753,769 in 1918 compared with \$2,161,510 in 1917. The gross earnings in 1918 were \$8,276,857 and in 1917 they were \$8,340,258. The company charged off \$5,565,461 for depreciation in 1918 against \$1,178,782 in 1917.

The directors of the recently organized United States Alkali Export Association are Eli Winkler, Eugene M. Taylor, Charles M. Butterworth, H. M. Hooker, and H. G. Carroll.

Notes of Companies

Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of drugs and chemicals, are taking bids for alterations in their factory building.

Firth & Foster, Philadelphia, have completed plans for the erection of a new dye plant addition at their works. The structure will be brick, about 100x160 feet.

James H. Eckerly, Rockville, Md., and associates, are organizing a \$1,000,000 corporation to operate a plant in the vicinity of Great Falls, Md., for the production of sulphuric acid.

The Mineral Refining & Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., is having plans prepared for the construction of an addition to its plant. The structure is estimated to cost about \$100,000.

The National Soap Manufacturing Company, Miami, Okla., is considering plans for the construction of a number of new factory buildings to cost in excess of \$150,000.

The General Chemical Company, New York, has awarded miscellaneous contracts for the construction of the proposed new laboratory building, Washington Avenue and Halle Street, Long Island City. The structure is estimated to cost about \$35,000.

H. S. Wampole, 761 Columbia Avenue, Baltimore, Md., manufacturer of chemicals, is taking bids for the construction of a new four-story factory building, to provide for increased capacity. Joseph H. Steinacker, 28 Sanford Road, Catonsville, is architect for the company.

The William H. Luden Manufacturing Company, 216 North Eighth Street, Reading, Pa., manufacturer of medicated specialties, has completed plans for the erection of a new four-story plant, estimated to cost \$75,000. George L. Gerhard, 610 Penn Street, is the building contractor.

The Davis Manufacturing Company, Jellico, Tenn., manufacturer of chemicals, has completed negotiations for the leasing of a building at Knoxville, Tenn., comprising approximately 45,000 square feet floor area, and will install new machinery for the manufacture of its specialties.

The Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco, Cal., has returned a large number of indictments against persons accused of violating the Federal drug laws. Diego Putnam and George Putnam, young Colombians who are accused of having operated under the name of the Colombian Consul are among these, as is also Conrad H. Johnson, declared to be one of the leaders of a nationwide drug ring, and whose bail has been fixed at \$10,000.

The Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Savannah, Ga., has arranged for the reconstruction of its plant recently destroyed by fire. The proposed new works will be located on Hutchison's Island, opposite Savannah, and will comprise a group of buildings, to include main manufacturing structure with auxiliary structures, having daily capacity of about 250 tons of acid phosphate, with annual capacity of ammoniated fertilizer aggregating approximately 35,000 tons. The new works are estimated to cost about \$500,000. The Pratt Engineering & Machinery Company, Atlanta, are contractors for the company.

SHELLAC SCARCE AND HIGHER

Shellac prices are stiffening almost daily owing to the shortage of supplies of practically all types. Because of the smallness of orders which consumers have been handing to the large importers for some months past, importations have been made cautiously and with such reservation that the demand is now considerably greater than the supplies available in this market.

In practically all quarters, the belief has been practically unanimous that shellac prices were due to continue downward for some time to come. Following the signing of the armistice, the figures did move toward lower levels rapidly, and with the idea that this movement would continue, consumers bought only for immediate needs and importers brought in goods only to take care of the current demand. The demand however, has increased beyond the limited rate of importation and the natural thing has happened, prices have stiffened and turned upward.

Stocks on the spot are extremely scarce at the present time. Attempts on the part of consumers and brokers to secure a few cases of T. N. have been without success and it is concluded that supplies of this basic item are cleaned out.

Although the opinion has been expressed that relief ought to be forthcoming in the form of additional supplies very shortly, authorities say that there will be little relief until well into the summer. In the meantime, prices are advancing. The T. N. variety is quoted without offer at 60c a pound.

C. L. VIETOR ON CAMPHOR PRICES

Carl L. Viotor of Rockhill & Viotor of New York, who has been making a thorough investigation of the menthol situation in Japan, in a recent letter from Kobe writes:

"One of the largest refiners in Japan advises that there are about 3,500 cases of menthol crystals still available in Japan, which represents about the total quantity available for export. There will be no new menthol manufactured before February-March of 1920, and therefore these 3,500 cases must supply the world until early next year."

Commenting on this correspondence, Rockhill & Viotor said:

"This information is interesting, inasmuch as prior to the war Germany purchased 4,000 cases of menthol crystals annually. Therefore, when peace is finally signed and Germany once again enters the market for menthol the predictions of very much higher prices do not seem so absurd. The spot market in New York is considerably firmer, \$6, duty paid ex-warehouse, now being asked, and it is reported that London is now buying from New York, forty cases having been contracted for during the past few days."

CHANGES IN BUREAU OF COMMERCE

Julius Klein, of California, has been appointed American Commercial Attache at Buenos Aires by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Robert S. Barrett, who will enter private business in the Argentine capital. Dr. Klein has for the last year and a half been in charge of the Latin American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Charles A. McQueen was educated at Harvard, has had practical experience as export sales agent for manufacturing concerns in Cleveland, and has traveled in Mexico, Cuba, and South America. W. E. Dunn, adjunct professor of Latin American history in the University of Texas, has been made assistant chief of the division.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL STOCK ON THE CURB

Allan F. Ryan Organizes New Company To Dispose of Shares—Capitalization of Company \$2,500,000—Old Shares Sold for \$1,500,000

The Heyden Chemical Co. of America has been incorporated by Allan F. Ryan, broker, 111 Broadway, who bought the stock of the Heyden Chemical Works, which was sold on Thursday, March 27, by the Alien Property Custodian, at Garfield, N. J., where the plant is located. The company is incorporated for \$2,500,000, active capital. There are 500,000 shares of common stock of no par value. There were 747 shares of Heyden Chemical Works stock sold, and Ryan's bid was \$1,500,000. The stock of the new company appeared on the Curb last week, in the shape of certificates for delivery "when issued," and sold at \$6. On Monday, May 12, sales were made at \$9., during the day, but the stock closed at \$8½.

The incorporation papers were drawn by Jerome, Rand & Kresel, 37 Wall street, attorneys for Allan F. Ryan. The incorporators were M. U. Bennett, G. F. Lewis, and William Travers Jerome. Mr. Jerome said a meeting for organization and election of officers would be held this week. The company is incorporated under the laws of New York state, and is distinct from the Heyden Chemical Works which was incorporated on Nov. 2, 1900, under the laws of New Jersey.

The only bidder against Ryan at the sale of the stock in March was the American Aniline Products, Inc., although five other companies qualified for bidding, but did not make an offer owing to the fact that Ryan's first bid was \$1,000,000. The companies that considered the price too high for business reasons were E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Karper Brothers, Monsanto Chemical Works, C. A. Fulle of Truslow & Fulle, and McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

The Heyden Chemical Works was organized as a branch factory of the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden Aktiengesellschaft, of Radebeul, near Dresden, Germany, which concern furnished the formulae with which the American company commenced the manufacture of pharmaceutical goods. It was capitalized at \$150,000 with 750 shares of a par value of \$200 each. When the plant was constructed the parent concern sent chemists to this country to supervise the manufacture of its products. The business has been managed by the Alien Property Custodian since July, 1918, under the technical supervision of James A. Branegan, of Philadelphia.

The principal products of the concern for the last two years have been salicylic acid and its derivatives, acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), formaldehyde and its compounds, saccharine and medicinal products containing silver salts.

With the stock were sold all the patents and chemical formulae of the parent concern in Germany and which the Heyden exclusively controlled in the United States. The property of the Heyden Chemical Works totals about seven acres, to which the company has a clear title free from encumbrances.

The Heyden Chemical Works owns a half interest in the American Condiments Company, which was organized under the laws of the State of New York in January, 1905, for the purpose of selling and dealing in all kinds of merchandise, principally, for the purchase and sale of saccharin. The company was capitalized at \$5,000 represented by 100 shares of a par value of \$50 each. This company has acted as a selling agency in New York city for the saccharin products of the Heyden Chemical Works.

LONDON QUICKSILVER PRICES

The fall in the price of quicksilver in America has become accentuated, the latest quotation available being \$73. per flask, so that the London price is still fully up to that figure, without, however, making any allowance for freight and insurance were American quicksilver shipped to England, says the London "Chemist and Druggist." With freer shipping facilities, there is no doubt that the Spanish supply—which is handled by the Rothschild interests since the old arrangements with the Spanish Government were renewed—will become more regular. The last arrival (5,000 bottles) was particularly heavy, so that the market is now very well supplied for some time, to say nothing of the supplies that may yet come along from other countries, possibly also Italy, whose output has undoubtedly kept up well, although up-to-date returns are not available. On the basis of the much-reduced requirements, which are now presumably chiefly confined to the usual industrial uses in the chemical trade and in the manufacture of paint, etc., it is to be expected that more keen competition will be experienced in this market on the part of the chief producing countries. The surplus stocks in the United States may possibly be considerable, and efforts may thus be made there to secure an export outlet in competition with other descriptions.

The American output, it must be remembered, originated under sheer necessity, and this was facilitated by the high level of prices; but this necessity has now passed, and the American output is bound to experience a substantial shrinkage in the course of this year, while the returns for the past year clearly indicated some weakening in a falling market. Spanish quicksilver can be produced much more cheaply than American, as Spanish ores yield about 8 to 15 per cent. mercury. This means, of course, severe competition to American producers. As it is, the price current in America would probably leave but a lean margin of profit under present miners' wages. The opinion was recently expressed by American experts that the imposition of an import duty of \$35. per flask would be necessary in addition to the present "ad valorem" in order to keep the mines going under peace conditions.

British imports of quicksilver for the last year and for the previous five years were as follows, the extreme prices recorded in each year being also given:

	Imports	Highest			Lowest		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1918	14,366 bottles	25	0	0	20	0	0
1917	28,966 "	25	0	0	18	12	6
1916	34,043 "	18	15	0	16	12	6
1915	40,579 "	18	5	0	11	2	6
1914	37,569 "	11	5	0	6	10	0
1913	45,349 "	7	10	0	7	0	0

The British imports for the first quarter of this year at 7,175 bottles are thus fully one-half of those for the whole of last year, and this year's total imports seem pretty certain to make up for the shortcoming in the war period. The world's production of quicksilver in the two years which preceded the war was estimated at, roughly, 125,000 bottles, and it is probable that it has during the war period increased substantially, not only in America, but also in Spain, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. has appointed Bushnell Bigelow manager of Eastern sales; R. M. Neumann manager of Western sales; W. P. Hardenberg, manager export sales.

Business Brevities

William E. Jordan, of William E. Jordan, Inc., has sailed for Europe on a business trip.

The directors and counsel of the Chemical Foundation are perfecting plans for marketing the stock of the corporation as widely as possible in the chemical trade.

The Armstrong Cork Company, of Pittsburgh, announces the formation of a new company to be known as the Armstrong Cork Products Company with headquarters in Boston. The new organization will be managed by A. K. Barnes, for several years with the company's publicity department at Pittsburgh.

Don Stuart Momand has resigned as vice-president of The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., New York, and is now manager of the International Consolidated Chemical Company, also of New York. Mr. Momand will continue on the board of directors of the Foreign Language Newspapers.

On May 5 fire was started in the plant of the F. E. Atteaux Company 174-176 Purchase St., Boston, by an explosion in one of the grinding machines. Ernest Clement, Henry Morgan and Horace Frank escaped from the building by sliding down an elevator rope. Walter L. Wedger, State chemist, is investigating the cause of the explosion.

The Chester-Parker Chemical Co. has sued J. C. Brown, Inc., for \$7,000 damages under a contract whereby the defendant agreed to purchase 80,000 pounds of naphthalene flakes, monthly, during December, January and February, but refused to make payments when the plaintiff was ready to deliver the amounts specified.

Commercial failures last week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 120 against 120 last week, 94 the preceding week, and 211 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 9, against 6 the previous week, 10 the preceding week, and 14 last year. Of failures last week in the United States, 48 were in the East, 28 South, 22 West, and 22 in the Pacific States, and 60 reported liabilities of \$5,000 or more, against 53 the previous week.

Five cases proprietary preparations, purporting to have been sent to Cincinnati by the Pabst Chemical Company, of Chicago, were seized April 30th at the warehouses of two Cincinnati dealers on the allegations of violation of the pure food and drug law. Claims made for the curative powers of the medicine are alleged to be false and fraudulent and the United States Court is asked to order its confiscation.

Record bank clearings for this period continue to be a very noticeable feature of the business situation at many important cities in the United States, the total this week at fifteen leading centers, according to "Dun's Review," amounting to \$6,194,516,447, an increase of 10.4 per cent. over this week last year and of 22.1 per cent. as compared with the same week in 1917. New York City reports substantial gains over both preceding years, the increase being 14.2 and 19.2 per cent., respectively.

CLARENCE G. STONE

Clarence G. Stone, New York manager of the Eastern branch of the Lambert Pharmacal Co., of St. Louis, for twenty-three years a resident of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. died at his home in that city on May 7. He was 59 years of age. He graduated from the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy in 1877, and immediately entered the drug store of Frank Inglis, of Detroit, where he gained a thoroughly practical knowledge of the retail business. He then became the northwestern representative of McKesson & Robbins, of New York, with whom he remained about ten years, when he returned to the retail field with Milburn & Co., of Detroit. But his love for "the road," as he often expressed it, soon asserted itself, and he engaged with the Mellin's Food Co., then the Doliber-Goodale Co., of Boston, where he remained for about eight years. In 1901, he joined the Lambert Pharmacal Co., and was placed in charge of that company's New York offices, a position he held until his death.

He was an active member of the N. W. D. A., and of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and had served as chairman of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and as president of the Drug and Chemical Club Golf Association. He was a member of the University of Michigan Alumni Association of New York; of the Sons of the American Revolution; Palestine Lodge No. 357, F. and A. M., Detroit; Peninsular Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., and the Old Guard Detroit Commandery, No. 1. He is survived by two sons, one of them, Evans E. A. Stone having been until recently assistant secretary of the N. W. D. A., but now associated with the Standard Oil Company, New York.

HENRY WIGGLESWORTH ON HIS WAY HOME

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 13—With the return of Henry Wigglesworth, who has been in Europe for some time studying conditions in the dye industry and who is believed now to be crossing the Atlantic on his return trip, the Department of Commerce expects to be able to tell the industry in this country definitely what it must expect in the way of competition from abroad.

Mr. Wigglesworth has been paying special attention to the abilities of foreign countries to put dyes on the international market, especially Germany, for the purpose of assisting the department in determining whether German dyes should be allowed entry into the United States in part payment of her war debt.

The Department of Commerce now has some ninety men abroad studying conditions in various industries. Sixty of these men are in Europe, ten or twelve of them now being located in France, while the remainder are divided between South America and the Far East. These men are engaged in surveying existing conditions in all lines, and in gathering data relative to the proposed conversion of industry from war to peace business. As rapidly as they return, their reports will be put into shape for distribution, to assist American manufacturers and exporters in preparing for the after-war competition.

The Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has moved to 38 Park Row.

Thomas S. Harrison, of Harrison Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, died last week of heart disease. He had been a member of the firm for 30 years. He was born in Philadelphia in 1837, and was at one time Consul General to Egypt.

DR. SCHWEITZER'S FRIENDS QUESTIONED

German Propagandist's Business Associates Unable to Confirm His Reported Death—Attended By Austrian University Doctor—Cremation in Union Hill, N. J.

Following the lead of the original rumor from Washington that several friends and relatives of Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, former chief chemist of the Bayer Company, had been called before the Department of Justice and questioned as to the circumstances connected with his reported death, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has interviewed business acquaintances in an attempt to establish the facts. Nobody has as yet been reached, who is willing to state that he viewed and recognized the body of Dr. Schweitzer after the death of the German chemist.

An examination of Dr. Schweitzer's death certificate revealed several interesting facts. The certificate was signed by Dr. Karl J. Loewi of 11 East 48th Street, New York, who graduated in 1904 from the Kaiserliche Koenigliche Universitat, Vienna, Austria. Dr. Loewi was born in 1872 and licensed to practice as a physician in New York in 1912.

Following the death of the chemist, his body is supposed to have been taken to the undertaking establishment of Frank E. Campbell, 1970 Broadway, New York, from which place it was ostensibly removed to Union Hill, N. J. and cremated.

On the night before Dr. Schweitzer is reported to have died, it is said to have been positively established that he was in the best of health. The following day he is supposed to have died of lobar pneumonia, which is not usually fatal within a period of twenty four hours, according to medical authorities.

Furthermore, it is said that it was the request of his family to business associates of Dr. Schweitzer that flowers be omitted at the funeral. Reports indicate that many people who called at the Riverside Drive house to pay their last respects to the dead chemist were turned away.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL EXPORTS IN MARCH

Among the exports of chemicals, drugs and dyes from the port of New York during March were the following: Chemicals, drugs, acids, \$396,210; calcium carbide, \$160,584; sulphate of copper, \$209,933; aniline dyes, \$307,115; logwood extract, \$83,312; other dyes, \$139,841; extracts for tanning, \$85,370; formaldehyde, \$102,897; glycerin, \$86,118; medicinal preparations, \$804,136; petroleum jelly, \$210,075; potash, \$134,487; caustic soda, \$424,376; soda ash, \$59,128; other salts of soda, \$458,807.

DYE IMPORTATIONS RESTRICTED

General import license P. B. F. No. 37 issued April 29 has been amended so as to exclude from its provisions all imports of dyes, dyestuffs, bases, intermediates, crudes, and potash coming from Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, or Belgium, and their possessions. Hereafter individual import licenses will be required.

David L. Herman and James D. McQuade, formerly president and vice president of Herman & Herman, 6 Church street, are under bail of \$10,000 and \$2,000 respectively, pending trial in the Court of General Sessions on charges of having obtained \$5,700 from the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., 56 Wall street, on a false bill of lading. The transaction involved export shipments of chemicals and dyes. The company went into bankruptcy in July, 1918.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals Page 22.

Essential Oils, Page 23; Crude Drugs, Page 24.

HOLDING PRODUCTS FOR HIGHER PRICES

Strong Interests With Ample Funds Evidently Expect Advances in Some Lines Soon—Pharmaceutical Chemicals Firmer—Consumers Buying Crude Drugs in Large Lots

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Buchu, 25c lb.
Camphor, 10c lb.
Celery, 4c lb.
Glycerin, C.P., dyn., 2c lb.
Japan Wax, 3c lb.

Mercury, \$3 flask
Mustard Seed, Calif., 1½c lb.
Orange Peel, bitter, 4c lb.
Senega Root, 10c lb.
Shellac, 10c lb.

Declined

Acid Citric, 6c lb.
Acetanilid, 4c lb.
Arrowroot, Amer., 5c lb.
Bloodroot, 5c lb.
Canary Seed, S. A., 2c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., 25c lb.
Caraway Seed, Afr., 1c lb.
Cramp Bark, 5c lb.
Iron Citrate, 4c lb.

Iron & Ammon. Citrate, 4c lb.
Green Scales, 5c lb.
Iron Phosphate, 3c lb.
Iron Pyrophosphate, 3c lb.
Oil Mustard, art., \$2 lb.
Oil Limes, 75c lb.
Orris Root, 3c lb.
Potassium Citrate, 4c lb.
Saffron, Valencia, 25c lb.

Sodium Citrate, 4c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Week Last	Month Last	Year Last
Calomel	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.91
Camphor, refined	2.40	2.35	2.65	1.12
Chloroform .....	.33	.33	.43	.64
Glycerin, C.P. ....	.20½	.18½	.16¼	.65
Opium gum	9.00	12.00	22.50	25.00
Quinine sulph. ....	.80	.80	.90	.75
Oil Cloves	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.20
Oil Peppermint	9.50	9.50	8.75	3.60
Wild Cherry Bark .....	.17	.17	.21	.12
Gum Arabic, A. S. ....	.15	.15	.17	.30
Belladonna Leaves .....	.52	.52	.57	1.62
Buchu	2.00	1.75	*3.25	1.37
Ipecac	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.50	1.50	.85	.47
Cloves, Zan. ....	.19½	.19	.26	.47

*Nominal

Each week seems to find an improved spirit of confidence as to the future of the chemical and drug markets. The manner in which business is reported to be expanding throughout the whole trade bears witness to the fact that manufacturers and importers alike are already discounting a general world wide business boom which is expected to follow the signing of the peace treaty and the removal of restrictions on commerce. In all quarters the volume of business is growing daily, particularly along export lines.

The tendency in prices now seems to be toward increasing firmness rather than the ready shading which characterized many products for some time. Strong hands, who seem to be backed with plentiful funds, have stepped into quite a few products and, although in many instances, supplies have been large, they have maintained prices firmly, seemingly in no hurry to dispose of their holdings. The reason for this sort of speculative trading is undoubtedly the primary move of some interests to get in on the ground floor and be in advantageous positions with full stocks of the right goods when the peace treaty is ratified and the general upward movement of prices, which is so confidently expected, begins.

Pharmaceutical Products

Price developments were very few in number during the past week among the pharmaceutical chemicals. The group as a whole shows a somewhat firmer tend-

ency. Glycerin has again been put up by refiners owing to heavy export demand. Camphor is higher. Selling agents for quicksilver interests have boosted the price of the metal three dollars per flask. Manufacturers of acetanilid, in order to meet selling competition from second hands, have cut their quotations four cents per pound. Citric acid and citrate have been reduced again.

Acid Citric—Importations for the account of second hands have been large and considerable business has been passing at \$1.00. Makers have just reduced their figures 6c a pound to \$1.06 in barrels and \$1.06½ in kegs for the acid, without offer.

Acetanilid—Manufacturers have again reduced their prices for U. S. P. acetanilid four cents per pound and now quote 38c for material in 200 pound barrels. Kegs are a half cent higher. Competition between makers and second hands has been keen for some time and the latter have been underselling the producers. This condition, coupled with the lower cost of aniline oil, has undoubtedly induced the reduction in quotations.

Camphor—Reports from all sources seem to indicate that camphor is to see a stronger market in the near future. Importers have advanced their quotations for slabs to \$2.40@2.50 a pound and, with the growing scarcity of tablets, the price for almost any size has gone as high as \$3.00 in some quarters although \$2.90 is quoted by others.

Citrates—In keeping with the reduction in their quotations for citric acid, makers have also reduced their prices for the citrates. Sodium citrate, U. S. P. VIII, has been cut to \$1.21 while the 9th Revision is offered at \$1.36 a pound. Potassium citrate is quoted at \$1.90 a pound. Iron citrate, U. S. P. is \$1.34, iron and ammonium citrate solution is \$1.19 and the green scales are \$1.49 a pound. Iron phosphate costs \$1.12 and the pyrophosphate \$1.17 a pound. All quotations for lots of fifty pounds.

Glycerin—Refiners have again advanced their prices for both C. P. and dynamite glycerin. The market is reported to be strong and the outlook points to continued firmness. With the advancing prices of fats and fatty oils, the production cost of the crude material is higher. For C. P. material in drums, refiners are quoting 20c@21c a pound and for dynamite 19c, with reports of sales up to 20c, is current. Soap lye is offered at 12½c@13c while saponifications are quoted at 13½c. Buying at these figures is brisk.

Mercury—Selling agents have again put up the price of quicksilver and are now quoting firmly on a basis of \$80.00 per flask. The demand is steady and such stocks as were available on the spot are growing smaller daily without replenishment from the mines. At the present figure, production may be carried on profitably as long as all the mines do not turn out anything like their full quota.

Opium—The current situation on opium gum is hard to determine. While some firms continue to quote \$12.00 a pound for gum, offers of goods in bond at \$6.00 and even less are being turned down flat. Attempts to move stocks on the spot and to secure offers on goods to arrive have met with little success. Heavy importations continue to arrive here and keep the market very soft. Importers believe that with the

signing of the peace treaty and the removal of the present trading restrictions, the demand for re-export to Europe will wipe out the accumulating stocks on hand here. Quotations for granular are still \$22.50 unchanged while the powdered is offered at \$20.00 a pound.

Soap, Castile—Offers to arrive very shortly of 42c a pound for pure white castile soap in cases, have been reported. For spot stuff up to 50c a pound is the current market.

Essential Oils

This market has been exceptionally quiet during the week, a few minor changes being the only features of interest. The general trend of essential oil prices, although not very pronounced, is very slowly downward. Business in this group, in contrast to the improved trading among the pharmaceuticals and crude drugs, continues slow and limited.

Oil Mustard—Artificial mustard oil has been cut sharply about \$2.00 a pound on improved supplies and a marked falling off in demand. Essential oil houses are quoting \$11.00 to \$11.50 a pound. In many cases this inside figure can probably be shaded about a half dollar.

Crude Drugs

Consumers are reported as purchasing in larger lots with the resulting improved business, according to many crude drug houses in this market. Stocks of a few items are beginning to come in from the country in good sized shipments. Many domestic botanicals, however, are scarce here while plentiful stocks are known to exist at the source. The refusal of the collectors to accept less than the peak of the market for their stuff and the refusal of buyers in the city to meet their demands are responsible for this condition.

Arrowroot—American arrowroot is sharply lower at 15c@18c a pound. The demand has fallen off considerably and coupled with larger supplies, has been responsible for the price falling off.

Bloodroot—Continued arrivals of this material from the country have eased the market considerably. The general situation is soft with light demand. Offers at 60c@65c a pound about represent the market.

Buchu—The easing of the market last week following the release of several parcels of buchu on this market, did not continue long and prices are moving in the opposite direction. About \$1.75 was the prevailing figure a week ago but cable communications from Cape Town indicating the extremely small supplies of the leaves available at the source, have been the cause of importers advancing their spot holdings to \$2.00. It is reported that down to \$1.90 is being done and some are asking \$2.10 for their goods but the representative figure for the spot market is \$2.00 a pound for the short leaf.

Cantharides—An easier market for Russian cantharides has been reported. Owing to the absence of a real live demand to take up additional supplies, holders of spot stocks have cut their prices to \$3.00 for the whole and to \$3.25 a pound for the powdered.

Celery Seed—Rather heavy speculative buying has been the chief cause of the higher prices for celery seed. From 36c a week ago, the current figures have advanced to 40c@42c a pound for spot goods. The sudden demand was the result of a report that supplies at the source were being held at a higher figure and that stocks were not as large as they were supposed to be.

Japan Wax—On the strength of suddenly expanded inquiry, importers boosted their prices for this wax about three cents per pound during the week. There

are not any too abundant supplies and quotations of 17c@18c a pound are firm and tending higher.

Orange Peel—Supplies of bitter orange peel are reported to be very small with the consequence that the price has been put up to 17c@20c a pound. Importations from Hayti have been limited and of late little or none has come in here.

Orris Root—Owing to better stocks, the price of the Florentine and the Verona roots are lower. The former is now quoted at 26c@28c a pound and the latter at 25c@26c.

Senega Root—The acute scarcity of this product continues and holders of supplies have again advanced their prices. For either Northern or Southern, which ever type buyers are able to secure, the price is now \$1.50@1.55 a pound.

Saffron—Valencia saffron is cheaper on larger arrivals and is now being quoted at \$13.25@13.50 a pound. The market is weak and demand is reported at a minimum.

DRAWBACKS ON EXTRACTS AND OPIUM

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 13—The Treasury Department has allowed drawback upon flavoring extracts and toilet water manufactured by the Jones Brothers Tea Company, of New York, with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol. The allowance in the case of extracts manufactured by the percolation process is not to exceed the quantity of domestic-tax-paid alcohol appearing in the exported extracts.

Drawback allowed upon listerine manufactured by the Lambert Pharmacal Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been amended to provide that the allowance for alcohol shall not exceed 26 per cent of the exported preparation.

The drawback allowed upon opium products manufactured with the use of imported crude opium has been extended to provide for drawback on opium products manufactured by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, of St. Louis, Mo., with the use of imported morphine and codeine alkaloids.

BIDS FOR INDIAN SERVICE DRUGS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 13—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will open bids in St. Louis on June 2, for medical supplies for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. Large quantities of drugs, chemicals and preparations will be required, as well as surgical instruments, dressings, and hospital stores.

All bidders, manufacturers as well as jobbers, will be required to specify in their bids the brands of fluid extracts, pills, hypodermic tablets, compressed tablets, essential oils, tinctures, and sirups bid upon. All official preparations, such as tinctures, fluids, extracts, sirups, salts, etc., called for in the schedule must be prepared according to the formulae of the latest United States Pharmacopoeia. Chemical salts and crude drugs must be of good standard quality, free from impurities, and the chemicals of standard manufacture.

New officers of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York are: Hoskinson Gates, president; Frank Waldo, vice-president; Elliott Phillips, secretary; Harry Woolsey, treasurer.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Acids, Page 23; Heavy Chemicals, Page 25.

CHEMICAL PRICES REMAIN FIRM

**Producers Refuse to Meet Quotations of Second Hands
Who are Anxious to Sell and Make Liberal Offers
—Competition on Export Business**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Acetic Acid, 28 p.c., 50c 100 lbs. Alum Ground, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Acetic Acid, 56 p.c., 50c 100 lbs. Arsenic White, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Saltpeter, Gran., 1c lb.

Trend of The Market.

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	1b. \$13 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$14	\$14 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$43
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.	1b. 16.00	18.00	20.00	35.00
Bleaching Powder	100 lbs. 1.50	1.50	2.00	2.50
Copper Sulphate	100 lbs. 7.25	7.50	7.75	9.00
Carbon Tetrachloride	1b. .13	.13	.14	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potash, Caustic	1b. .40	.40	.50	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saltpeter, Gran.	1b. .19	.20	.20	.27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	1b. 1.60	1.60	1.75	2.40
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 2.50	2.75	2.75	4.50
Potassium Bichromate	1b. .33	.33	.34	.44 $\frac{1}{2}$

Although buying has not been especially keen in the heavy chemicals market, the inquiry for practically all products has been steady. While the market can hardly be called active, the volume of business that has been reported by leading factors, favorably compares with the volume transacted in previous weeks. At the present time the market may be termed a buyer's market owing to the surplus that continues to make prices easy. Second hands are the controlling factors on a good many chemicals, due to the fact, that the stocks which they have had on hand for some time are beginning to prove burdensome and in order to realize, offerings from these directions are freely made with the price generally lower than that of the producer.

Domestic consumers are not very active, and the majority of large orders that have been recorded in the last few weeks were from foreign directions. The low prices which have been heard on these export orders are caused by the competition of British and French factors, who are in a position to undersell the American exporter, because of the easier freight rates.

Caustic soda, as well as soda ash, were weak at the close for spot stocks, but there appears to be a slightly firmer undertone to the situation which has been brought about because of a stronger and steadier inquiry from consumers. Considerable supplies of these two chemicals are in the hands of dealers who are offering spot stuff at a figure the producer refuses to meet.

The acid situation is practically unchanged with sulphuric and nitric easy on spot or nearby. The higher grades of acetic acid are receiving considerable attention from users and in some directions higher prices are named. The lower grades have fallen off in price due to the supplies which are easy to locate on spot. Muriatic continues to be in good demand and large orders are transacted from day to day on a basis of former prices.

The alum situation has not shown any great improvement over the interval and in the majority of

cases figures are a shade lower on the ammonia lump. Closing prices on the chrome were a trifle higher following the increasing inquiries. Bleaching powder has failed to strengthen to any great extent and spot supplies are plentiful at an extremely low figure. Carbonate of potash and aqua ammonia were somewhat easier among dealers.

Acid Acetic—The consumer's demand continues strong from all directions for acetic, especially for the 70 and 80 per cent tests. Offerings are comparatively light in certain quarters, because of the sold-up conditions. This is especially true of the 70 per cent and holders of this test acid are quoting at higher levels. The 28 and 56 p. c. are found more plentiful and have dropped to lower prices. Leading producers are now offering the 28 p. c. at \$3.25 per 100 lbs.; the 56 at \$6.50@7.00 per 100 lbs., according to quantity involved; and the glacial at \$13.75.

Acid Muriatic—All degrees of muriatic are moving freely in the New York market and quotations are virtually unchanged. Supplies at this time are sufficient to take care of the consumers' call which is active but by no means pressing. Producers are quoting on a basis of \$1.30@1.40 for the 18 degree in carboys; \$1.50@1.75 for the 20 degree; \$1.75@1.85 for the 22 degree. Lower prices are possible.

Acid Sulphuric—Fairly large sales have been reported during the week but these have very little effect on the surplus. Wide price ranges are heard on all degrees, but this situation is expected to tighten up as soon as stocks among holders are reduced. Sales of the 60 degree have been noted at \$12@15 a ton. The call for the 66 degree is most active at this time and sales are passing at \$16@20 a ton. The above prices apply to material at seller's works.

Acid Nitric—The situation on all degrees of nitric acid is practically unchanged. The undertone of the market continues weak. Prices remain at former levels.

Alums—The local alum market has not shown any great improvement during the week and in some quarters prices are quoted a shade lower. Trading has been of a routine character on the ammonia lump, and the quotation of leading factors was slightly lower at 4c a pound. Closing prices for the chrome were at a higher level than have been noted for some time, and it is reported that good size orders were booked at a price slightly under 20c a pound.

Arsenic—The inquiry for white arsenic has been steady throughout the week. The orders placed are of a limited nature, but holders report many inquiries for large lots.

Ammonia, Aqua—Additional activity is noted this week for water of ammonia, especially for the 26 degree grade. While supplies are still plentiful on the spot market, they are by no means proving a drawback to the situation. Second hands are offering spot stuff at a figure under that named by the producer. Prices are unchanged.

Bleaching Powder—Closing prices for bleaching powder were quotably unchanged among producers, who are holding quotations at \$1.50 per hundred f. o. b. works. Lower figures are frequently heard among second hands.

Copper Sulphate—A steady demand for this chemical is reported, and fair orders are passing. Holders of spot supplies are not inclined to do much shading on the quotation of 7¼c a pound for the 98-99 p. c.

Caustic Potash—Nothing new has developed in the local market for caustic potash. Good orders continue to be placed from day to day. Prices are holding at 40c for the 88-92 variety and the sticks are unchanged at \$1.90@2.25 per pound according to quantity involved.

Soda Ash—The local soda ash market has been unsettled during the week, and wide price ranges have been comparatively large. The price for the 58 per cent flat holds at \$1.60 per hundred, f. o. b. works. Supplies among second hands keep the market from becoming firm. The contract price still holds at \$1.75, but few contracts are being made.

Caustic Soda—Surplus stocks among second hands weaken the caustic soda situation. Closing figures in the New York market for the 76 per cent flat spot material show a wide range at prices from \$2.40@ \$2.70 per hundred. While a considerable amount of the surplus was cleaned up on export orders, there appear to be sufficient quantities in the open market for some time to come, and until this condition is remedied, the situation is not expected to strengthen to any great extent. Producers are quoting \$2.70 for the 76 material f. o. b. and are holding contracts at \$2.75 for the 76 basis 60.

HUISKING'S CHART OF PRICES

Charles L. Huisking, Inc., 5 Platt Street, New York City, has recently published a chart of price of drugs and chemicals from August, 1914, to April, 1919, carefully tabulated for purposes of comparison. The chart should be of great interest and value to manufacturers and dealers in chemicals and drugs.

HOPEFUL BUSINESS SIGNS

The week's most significant features are not the clear evidences of further business recovery, steadily widening in its area, but rather those political events which foreshadow a lessening of the uncertainties that have been largely influential in retarding a full measure of economic development. Sentiment has responded alike to the call for the convening of Congress in extra session on May 19, to take action respecting matters of national importance, and to the entering of the Peace Conference upon its final stages, and the more buoyant feeling prompted by these occurrences finds reflection in a diminution of the restraint on forward operations.

Further extension of the revival of textile business has been the record of still another week, and indications of sustained progress continue, says "Dun's Review". The recovery in the industry has become very general and is reflected, not only in the steady gain in mill operations all over the country, but also in enlarging imports from Europe. While labor problems continue troublesome, new wage demands being made at Fall River and New Bedford, following the concession of a 48-hour week in February, there is less pessimism than previously regarding the outlook. Considerable work was recently taken by producers on a cost basis, or close to it, in order to restore normal manufacturing conditions, but the price trend in primary markets has lately been upward.

William F. Hoffman was elected resident vice-president of the Chemists' Club. The secretary reported a membership of 527.

Financial Notes

On Thursday, May 8, the Barrett Company stock, which opened on the Stock Exchange at 123, sold up to 137½. The stock was bought by those who see big earnings for the company following reports of a resumption of general building activity throughout the country, and the probability of road improvements. Later there was a reaction to 134½, which was the closing quotation.

The French American Banking Corporation was incorporated at Albany, N. Y., on April 29. It is capitalized at \$2,000,000, with a surplus of \$500,000, all paid in. Half the stock of the corporation is held by American interests and half by French. The American stockholders are the National Bank of Commerce in New York, whose capital, surplus and undivided profits are over \$50,000,000 and resources over \$558,200,000; and The First National Bank of Boston, whose capital, surplus and undivided profits are over \$27,800,000 and resources over \$222,500,000. Each of these banks holds one-fourth of the stock. The French interests are represented by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	11	11½	Hercules Powder, pf.	227	232
*Am. Ag. Ch.	109½	110	Hercules, Powd., pf.	107	109
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	101	102	H'k Electro.	70	8
Am. Chicle, pf.	76	78	H'k Elec., pf.	65	80
Am. Chicle, pf.	74	77	Heyden Chem.	8½	9
*Am. Cot. Oil.	55	56	*Int. Agricul.	24½	25
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	91	93	*Int. Agricul., pf.	81½	82
Am. Cyan.	20	30	*Int. Salt	52	52
Am. Cy. pf.	68	76	K. Solvay	105	120
*Am. Druggists S.	13	13½	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
*Am. Linseed	62	63	Merrimac	95	100
*Am. Linseed, pf.	96	97	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Malt	2½	2¾	Mutual Co.	150	100
Atlas Powder	147	152	Niag. A., pf.	90	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	91	92½	Nat. A. & C.	27	28
*Barrett Co.	132	134	N't A. & C., pf.	87	88
*Barrett Co., pf.	115	116	Penn. Salt	82½	84½
Butterworth-Jud.	25	28	Rollin Ch.	40	50
Ry. Prod. Co.	107	112	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Casein Co.	40	40	Semet S.	150	150
Davison Chem.	36	36	Solv. Proc.	220	222
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65½	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Dow Chem.	103	103	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	14½	15
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Union Carbide	70	71½
Du Pont	255	265	*Un. Drug	114	116
Du Pont, deb., pf.	94	96	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	54½	55
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	110	115
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Free Tax. nw.	46	49	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	170	180	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	154½	155
*Gen. Chem., pf.	103	104	*Va.-Car. Chem.	66	66½
Grasselli	165	175	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	111½	113
Grasselli, pf.	101	105			

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.	99	101
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.	109	110
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.	81¼	82
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.	95½	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.	100½	102

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Louis K. Liggett, of the United Drug Co., is actively interested in the Winchester Company, formed to acquire the stock of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co. invites all holders of the company's shares, common or preferred, to deposit them with the Voting Trust. Application is to be made for listing the stock on the Stock Exchange.

It is short-sighted to regard loans to be made in this country to pay for the products of this country, at high prices, and at a time when a considerable degree of idleness is threatened, as solely in the interest of the borrowers, said a leading banker. The loans made by this government to the governments associated with it in the war were made to forward our own interests, and did forward them. And so loans made to foreign governments in time of peace to enable them to purchase products of this country which they would not otherwise be able to purchase, and which in part at least we would not otherwise dispose of or produce, would be made to advance our own interests.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors Page 26.

DYESTUFF PRICES TENDING DOWNWARD

Shortage of a Few Products is Reported, but Surplus Stocks are in Evidence in Most Directions—Slightly Better Demand for Coal-Tar Crudes

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Aniline Oil, 2c lb.	Betanaphthol, Subl., 10c lb.
Benzidine Base, 10c lb.	p-Naphthylamine, Tech., 10c lb.
Diamidophenol, 50c lb.	Paranitraniline, 10c lb.
Diethylaniline, 50c lb.	Phthalic Anhydride, 15c lb.
Diphenylamine, 5c lb.	Toluidine, 15c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol C.P. ....gal.	\$.22	\$.22	\$.22	\$.30
Naphthalene, all ....lb.	.10	.10½	.10½	.12½
Phenol ....lb.	.08	.08	.08	.11½
Xylol, pure ....gal.	.35	.40	.40	.35
Toluol, pure ....gal.	.25	.25	.25	5.65
Aniline Oil ....lb.	.30	.22	.23	.25½
Benzaldehyde, Tech. ....lb.	.75	.75	1.00	5.10
Betanaphthol, distilled ....lb.	.45	.45	.55	.65
Paranitranilin ....lb.	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.25
o-Toluidine ....lb.	.40	.40	.40	1.25

There was a disposition on the part of some holders of coal-tar intermediates to lower quotations during the week, and in view of this fact prices in certain directions are lower than at last report. While firmness is noted on many commodities due to the lack of material on spot, which lessens the speculative attitude among sellers, the situation on intermediates is by no means firm. Surplus stocks continue to be found in most quarters and dealers are unloading at a low figure.

Owing to the demand for the Chinese egg albumen prices are held firm for the most part at former levels due to the scarcity which has characterized conditions for some time. Leaders in the trade predict an advance in the near future. All grades of cochineal and annatto have ruled quiet throughout the interval, and most holders are quoting at the same figure that prevailed a week ago. The firmness that has characterized conditions on divi divi for the past month has failed to hold following the lack of demand from consumers. Prices are now nominal at a figure close to \$75 a ton. Business has been steady on fustic and prices are quotably unchanged. Holders of logwood sticks have sent the price down to a lower level and the demand for the logwood extracts has been largely routine.

Coal-tar crudes are more in demand, not only for home consumption but for export. Benzol continues scarce on spot with prices a shade higher in most directions and it is very doubtful if much shading could be done on a firm bid below 22c for either variety. Trading in flake naphthalene has been confined to small lots which have passed to the consumer at about 7c a pound. It is reported that fair size quantities are in the New York market at a much lower price. The call for phenol and toluol continues to arouse interest among holders who refuse orders at less than 8c a pound for the former. It is anticipated

by many that 9c price will prevail before long. Supplies of toluol on the open market are very infrequent and the majority of stocks are held in firm hands.

There were no notable developments in the coal-tar color situation during the week. Trading was largely of routine character, but the expansion of textile interests is regarded with confidence by the dye manufacturers. Swiss colors continue to find a ready market here and the situation on many colors is very firm, owing to the scarcity.

Starches and dextrines comprise the bulk of activity in the natural dye end of the market, and holders have advanced prices on practically all varieties. It was learned from private sources that a higher price on all corn products was inevitable in the near future, due to the fact that the Corn Products Refining Co is not in a position to meet the demand.

Albumen—The demand for the Chinese egg for food purposes continues exceptionally strong and spot stuff in the open market is by no means plentiful. A strong consumer call continues to hold the market close to \$2.00 a pound, although prices as low as \$1.90 are heard. Most of the technical is passing to the consumer at \$1.15@1.25 a pound and supplies while not abundant are sufficient to fill requirements. The call for the domestic blood is keen at this time and large orders are reported at 55c@60c a pound.

Divi Divi—The situation on divi divi is somewhat weaker following lack of demand from consumers and prices are nominal at a figure in the neighborhood of \$75 a ton. Supplies are not proving burdensome, owing to the exceptionally strong demand that has characterized this market for the last month. Without doubt the lack of interest displayed by users during the past week, is because of the recent arrivals of quebracho.

Fustic—Business has been steady on all grades of fustic and prices have held unchanged throughout the week. While the call for the sticks is not very noticeable at this time, a fair volume of business is passing from day to day. The extracts are in good demand and holders are quoting prices at their former levels. From 25c@26c a pound was the sellers price for the solid 28c@30c for the 100 p. c. crystals, and from 13c @14c for the 42 degree extract.

Logwood—Following the lack of demand for the sticks, prices dropped to lower levels during the week, and holders are now quoting from \$35@40 a ton according to quality and quantity involved. Without doubt this figure could be shaded to a still lower margin on a firm bid. The demand for the extracts while in no way pressing continues in a routine manner. Prices are steady for all varieties at 22c@24c a pound for the solid; 25c@26c a pound for the 100 p. c. crystals; 11c@13½c for the 51 degree twaddle, and from 10½c@10¾c for the contract.

Quercitron—This extract is quoted at a lower price by producers and the majority of sales are passing at 6½c@7½c for the 51 degree, and the 100 p. c. powdered is quoted from 13c@15c per pound according to quantity involved.

Hematin—Hematin is receiving very little attention from users at this time, and the sales recorded are of a limited nature. While the price of the 51 degree extract is quotably unchanged, holders have

lowered the quotation on the crystals one cent a pound and are now asking from 26c@28c a pound.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzol—Offerings of benzol on the spot market continue scarce, and the demand is reported strong. The market presents a firm appearance following the lack of supplies in the open. It is very difficult for consumers to place large orders at this time owing to the sold up condition, and the majority of orders that are transacted are on limited quantities. The entire situation is expected to hold firm for some time to come and a sharp advance is anticipated by many. 22c@27c is the quotation given for the c. p. and the 90 per cent respectively.

Naphthalene—Nothing new has developed on the naphthalene situation and the market closed far from firm, due to the lack of demand. While quotations are given close to 8c a pound by the majority of holders of the flake, the inside quotation in one or two directions is considerable lower at a figure from 6c@7c a pound. Supplies among second hands are somewhat limited and the market is for the most part controlled by first hand holders. Producers report the ball as far from active at 10c@11c a pound.

Phenol—Considerable buying interest has been manifested. While offerings are by no means scarce on the open market the majority of holders refuse to quote below 8c a pound regardless of the quantity involved. Consumers of large quantities are in the market but owing to present conditions it is almost impossible for sellers to fulfil the requirements. The export inquiry continues to play an important part in the local situation and it is evident that it is only a matter of a short time before 9c will be the prevailing quotation. When this price level is reached supplies will prove more abundant, owing to the fact that the government has phenol which it is holding until 9c a pound is the prevailing quotation in the market.

Toluol—In sympathy with benzol and phenol this coal-tar crude has been very active throughout the week, and spot stuff is scarce. While the price is the same, the call from consumers is exceptionally keen. Quotations at the close were 25c@35c a gallon for the pure and 22c@26c for the commercial.

Cresylic Acid—Following the surplus supplies that continued to keep the market weak on cresylic acid the 95@97 p. c. has again fallen off in price and latest quotations are three cents a gallon lower at 85c@90c. Very little interest is manifested for any of the three varieties by consumers, and the undertone of the situation was far from strong at the close. The 50 p. c. is unchanged at 60c@65c per gallon and the 25 p. c. at 40c a gallon.

Xylol—The market has not strengthened to any extent since last report. Trading has been of comparatively small volume. Supplies are plentiful with the result that quotations are lower at 35c@40c per gallon, and without doubt this price could be shaded.

Intermediates.

Acid H—A slightly better demand has been noted for H acid and prices have ranged from \$1.75 up. The supplies on spot market are considerably in excess of the demand and in view of this fact, on firm bids there is every reason to believe that the above prices could be shaded.

Acid, Benzoic—The market has been without special feature during the week and spot supplies seem sufficient to take care of a better consumer demand. For spot and nearby the price generally heard is 70c@80c

a pound. The undertone of the market is far from strong, owing to the surplus and the small number of inquiries received.

Aniline Oil—The demand for aniline oil has been mostly of a routine character throughout the week, and supplies being comparatively heavy, holders are inclined to offer material at 20c a pound. It is improbable that any shading on the present figure would be done.

Aniline Salt—The strong demand from consumers continues to give the market a firm undertone, and in view of the inquiries received of late, there is reason to believe that figures will advance.

Benzidine—Following the lack of interest displayed by users of the base, holders have sent the price down to 90c a pound. Spot supplies are ample.

Dimethylaniline—Considerable improvement was noted in the local market during the week and at the close it was discovered that few offerings were being made on spot stuff. Stocks in the open market are limited and the majority of sales recorded are on small lots. It is not believed that there could be much shading on the inside price of 53c a pound.

Diphenylamine—For spot and nearby stocks, prices of diphenylamine range from 60c@65c a pound. It is said that stocks in the open market are by no means plentiful and in certain quarters they are entirely sold up. The demand, while not pressing strengthens the undertone of the market.

Beta Naphthol—Very little improvement is reported in the technical and the closing figures ranged 45c@50c a pound, according to quantity. The sublimed has fallen off in price and holders are now quoting spot and nearby at 60c@70c a pound. The surplus which has held this market weak for some time continues in evidence and it is probable that shading could be done on a firm bid.

Phthalic Anhydride—A decidedly firmer condition was reported on this intermediate and few offerings were made under \$2 a pound. While supplies are plentiful, they are by no means a drawback to the market, because of the keen interest displayed by consumers.

Para-Toluidine—A wide-awake attitude continues to feature this market and leaders report conditions as firm, following the sharp interest taken by consumers. Stocks are scarce on the open market and quotations are firm at \$1.50@\$1.60 a pound.

STUDYING THE OUTPUT OF DYESTUFFS

The American Dyes Institute is holding an important meeting at the offices of the Institute, beginning Tuesday and continuing Wednesday and Thursday for the purpose of learning the exact production of certain commodities, in order to curtail the output if it proves to be too large to meet the domestic and foreign demand at this time. It is understood that manufacturers of intermediates, as well as producers of dyes and colors are in attendance. The statistical reports of the Institute are said to form the basis of the action to be taken, there being reports available from the members of the Institute showing their production from month to month.

C. CYRIL BENNETT RESIGNS

C. Cyril Bennett, secretary of the American Dyes Institute, has resigned, and A. P. Corwine, formerly secretary of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, has been elected to succeed Mr. Bennett.

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 28 and 29.

ENGLAND INCREASES SPIRIT DUTY

Drug Trade Handicapped by Additional Tax of 10 Shillings per Proof Gallon—First Shipments of Turkish Opium Arrive—Price Changes In London
(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, May 13—The Government has increased the duty on spirits from 30 shillings to 40 shillings per proof gallon, which contains 49 per cent alcohol by weight and equals 57 per cent absolute alcohol.

The first shipments of Turkish opium since the cessation of hostilities have arrived.

The market for drugs and chemicals is somewhat more active. Merchants are buying more liberally for export. The foreign trade is expanding in anticipation of the removal of all war restrictions at an early day. Domestic business is also gaining.

There is a higher market for cloves, ergot, menthol, and methylsulfonal.

Prices are firmer for amidopyrin, farina, phenacetin, and ammonium bromide.

Cadmium and hexamine are easier.

Aspirin, resorcin, vanillin and almond oil, B. P. are lower.

Beyond the higher prices asked for Japanese refined camphor and Japanese peppermint oil, there is no feature to mention. China star aniseed oil, hexamine and a few spices including white pepper are quotably higher, while arsenic, aspirin, cream of tartar, permanganate of potash, pyrogalllic acid, paraldehyde and phenazone are somewhat lower in price. Phenacetin has been so long talked down in price, owing to cables from your side, that it is worthy of note that sellers are no longer anxious to compete at the low prices recently quoted, and there are signs that, for the moment, bottom has been reached.

Questions have been raised in Parliament as to how far Germany will be permitted to export her chemicals to this country, but it would appear that after the long period covered by the war, it will probably be ascertained that the large stocks generally feared to be in existence there will not materialize. There is a strong feeling in our market that the Departments at present still governing these matters will be able to control any unduly large exports from Germany and prevent any "dumping" which might seriously affect the interests of home manufacturers who have erected plants to meet the demand for several of the leading specialties hitherto coming from that source. Until this question has been settled, several products will remain unattractive, but it is probable that fears in this direction will prove exaggerated, and that stocks in Germany will turn out to be much smaller than anticipated.

Advices received from France, more particularly from the Southern districts, are to the effect that considerable congestion still exists in the transportation of essential oils, and a great many parcels are still hung up in Marseilles. This equally applies to the Northern and Northwestern ports of France where, owing to the interruption in railway traffic many parcels of goods have for the time being been lost in transit, and our importers who have persistently offered Swiss and French products, as being en route, at prices much below spot quotations find themselves unable to deliver.

American importers of fine products will do well on receipt of tempting offers for prompt "spot" delivery, to insist on this term of the contract being carried out, or disappointments and loss may follow.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE OF CUBA

(Continued from page 6)

	Per kilo.		Per kilo.
81 Opium (gross weight).....	7.80	30	5.46
Pure opium in any form, No. 81. In compressed tablets with other substances, No. 99.			
	Per 100 kilos.		Per 100 kilos.
82 Other simple vegetable products, not specially mentioned (gross weight).....	3.575	30	2.5025
Hops for the manufacture of beer (gross weight)	2.75	30	1.925
83 Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned (gross weight)	2.34	30	1.638
Animal charcoal in grains or simply crushed for making filters, No. 83.			
Group 2.—Colors, dyes and varnishes.			
84 Natural colors, in powder or in lumps (ochers, etc.) (gross weight).....	.60	30	.42
All paints of nonmetallic base which have been prepared in any way except by simple grinding are excluded from No. 84.			
85 Artificial colors of metallic bases:			
a. In powder or lumps.....	2.55	30	1.785
Common lampblack, No. 85a.			
b. Prepared in the form of paste, with oil or water, also lead or colored pencils	5.00	30	3.50
	Per kilo.		Per kilo.
86 Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, including lithographic inks .....	.25	30	.175
Charcoal pencils for drawing, No. 86.			
Prepared gum lac, whether in sheets, powder, or crushed, No. 86. See note to No. 82.			
	Per 100 kilos.		Per 100 kilos.
87 Natural dyes:			
a. Woods, barks, roots, etc., for dyeing (gross weight).....	.20	30	.14
b. Madder (gross weight).....	4.50	30	3.15
c. Indigo and cochineal (gross weight) .....	.20	30	.14
	Per 100 kilos.		Per 100 kilos.
88 Artificial dyes:			
a. Extracts from logwood, archil, and other dyeing extracts.....	5.00	30	3.50
b. Writing, drawing, or printing inks	3.00	30	2.10
	Per kilo.		Per kilo.
c. Coal-tar colors .....	.20	30	.14
	Per 100 kilos.		Per cent of duty.
89 Varnishes	9.375	20	7.50
Varnishes imported by lithographic and printing establishments for use therein	7.50	20	6.00
90 Blacking (gross weight).....	3.75	20	3.00
Group 3.—Chemical and pharmaceutical products.			
91 Simple substances:			
a. Sulphur (gross weight).....	.195	30	.1365

	Per kilo.	Per kilo.		Per 100 kilos.	Per cent of duty.	Per 100 kilos.
b. Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus (gross weight, except phosphorus).....	.234	30	.1638			
Phosphorus for the manufacture of matches.....	.18	30	.126			
A sworn declaration, in accordance with the official form, regarding the use for which the merchandise is intended must be presented with the entry papers.						
	Per 100 kilqs.	Per 100 kilos.				
92 Inorganic acids:						
a. Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric; aqua regia (gross weight)....	.30	30	.21			
b. Liquid carbonic acid (net weight)....	5.00	30	3.50			
c. Other (gross weight).....	5.00	30	3.50			
93 Organic acids:						
a. Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carbolie (gross weight).....	1.00	30	.70			
b. Oleic, stearic, and palmitic (gross weight).....	1.40	30	.98			
c. Acetic (gross weight).....	6.00	30	4.20			
d. Other (gross weight).....	5.00	30	3.50			
94 Oxides and hydroxides of ammonium, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalis (gross weight).....	.25	30	.175			
95 Inorganic salts:						
a. Common salt (chloride of sodium), of whatever origin (gross weight)....	1.00	30	.70			
b. Common salt, ground or manufactured, in any form (gross weight)....	1.30	30	.91			
c. Chloride of potassium; sulphates of soda, iron, or magnesia; carbonate of magnesia; alum (gross weight)....	.45	30	.315			
d. Silicate of soda, No. 95c.						
e. Sulphate of ammonium, phosphates and superphosphates of lime; nitrate of potash and soda (gross weight)....	.03	30	.021			
f. Other salts of ammonium, salts of copper, chloride of lime, sulphate of potash, hyposulphite of soda and borax; sal soda (gross weight).....	.75	30	.525			
g. Chlorates of soda and potash (gross weight).....	1.80	30	1.26			
96 Organic salts:						
a. Acetates and oxalates (gross weight).....	3.25	30	2.275			
b. Citrates and tartrates.....	3.90	30	2.73			
97 Alkaloids and their salts; chlorides of gold and silver (net weight).....	8.775	30	6.1425			
Sulphate and bisulphate of quinine and all alkaloids of cinchona bark, except quinine pills, No. 333.						
	Per kilo.	Per cent of duty.	Per kilo.			
98 Chemical products not specially mentioned.....	0.065	30	0.0455			
The following products have been classed under No. 98: Fused nitrate of silver (lunar caustic). Glycerin in glass containers, as a chemical and patent product (crude or raw, under No. 102b). Vegetable creosote, obtained by distillation (see notes to Nos. 78a and 100). Hypophosphite of soda. Hydrate of chloral. Antipyrine. Acetic ether. Resorcin. Potassium cyanide. Extract of lupulin or hop meal for the manufacture of beer.....	.05	30	.035			
A sworn declaration, in accordance with the official form, regarding the use for which the merchandise is intended must be presented with the entry papers.						
99 Pills, including quinine; capsules; medicinal dragees, and the like.....	.325	30	.2275			
Compressed tablets of opium combined with other substances, No. 99.						
100 Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned.....	.13	30	.091			
The following products have been classed under No. 100: Castor oil (as patent medicine) under various trade names. (See note to No. 101b).						
Group 4.—Oils, fats, wax, and their derivatives.						
	Per 100 kilos.		Per 100 kilos.			
101 Vegetable oils:						
a. Solid (coconut, palm, etc.), (gross weight).....	3.75	20	3.00			
b. Liquid, except olive oil and cottonseed oil (gross weight).....	3.75	20	3.00			
Castor oil (if not patent medicine), No. 101b.						
Juniper oil, No. 101b.						
c. Cottonseed oil, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of soap, provided that the importation be made at the direct order of the manufacturers of soap, and that the latter submit their works at all times to the inspection of the customs authorities,						
and that the importer give such bond as may be regarded necessary by the customs official (gross weight).....	.50	20	.40			
102 Crude animal oils and fats:						
a. Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not refined (gross weight).....	1.875	20	1.50			
Cod-liver not mixed with other oils or substances, in barrels or cans, No. 102a. Lanolin, No. 102a.						
b. Glycerin, olein, stearin, and sperm-aceti, crude (gross weight).....	1.40	20	1.12			
c. Other crude oils and fats, including olein and tallow, to be used in the manufacture of soaps (gross weight)....	.50	20	.40			
103 Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unmanufactured, and paraffin in lumps (gross weight).....	3.25	20	2.60			
Paraffin in lumps for the manufacture of matches and candles (gross weight).....	2.50	20	2.00			
A sworn declaration, in accordance with the official form regarding the use for which the merchandise is intended must be presented with the entry papers.						
104 Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all kinds, prepared.....	6.50	20	5.20			
105 Soap:						
a. Common soap in bars, including castile soap and ordinary scouring compounds.....	3.90	30	2.73			
b. Ordinary toilet soaps in cakes or tablets.....	13.00	30	9.10			
c. Fine toilet soaps, whether fancy, perfumed, or not, and all others, including so-called medicated soaps....	26.00	40	15.60			
Bran soap, No. 105c.						
106 Toilet articles and essences:						
a. Of less than \$1.25 per kilo in value.....	.325	40	.195			
b. Of more than \$1.25 per kilo in value.....	.325	40	.195			
ad val. +32.5% ad val.						
Group 5.—Miscellaneous.						
	Per 100 kilos.		Per 100 kilos.			
107 Artificial or chemical fertilizers (gross weight).....	.05	20	.04			
Natural manure, No. 319.						
108 Starches, etc., for industrial purposes:						
a. Starch.....	3.90	20	3.12			
b. Dextrin and glucose—						
Dextrin.....	1.40	40	.84			
Glucose.....	1.82	30	1.092			
109 Glues, albumens, and gelatin (gross weight).....	5.07	20	4.056			
110 Carbons prepared for electric lighting (gross weight).....	3.90	20	3.12			
111 Gunpowder and explosives:						
a. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses.....	5.20	20	4.16			
b. Sporting powder, and other explosives not intended for mines, including fireworks of all kinds (net weight)....	.26	20	.208			

The growth of the trade in chemicals between the United States and Cuba, compared with the trade in these products between other countries and Cuba is shown in the following table of imports for three years:

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917
United States.....	\$3,310,645	\$5,121,990	\$6,977,068
France.....	668,398	936,813	831,843
United Kingdom.....	648,790	581,875	321,206
Spain.....	58,191	89,009	144,357
Germany.....	135,576	13,867	.....
Other countries.....	277,990	91,283	393,338
Total.....	\$5,119,590	\$6,834,837	\$8,667,812

This article is the first of a series on Foreign Trade Opportunities, covering leading countries of South America, Europe and Asia. The Drug, Dye and Chemical Trade of Brazil will be featured in the May 21 issue of DRUG and CHEMICAL MARKETS. The preferential tariff of Brazil, consular regulations regarding invoices and bills of lading, and figures showing the imports of Dyestuffs, Heavy Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Products and Proprietary Medicines within the last five years will be given in comparative tables.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Pharmaceutical Products

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls., blk..lb.	—	38
Acetone .....	.16	— .16½
Acetphenetidin	2.50	— 2.60
Acornitine, Sulph., ¼-oz. vialsea.	—	2.55
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.....gal.	1.28	— 1.30
97 p.c.....gal.	1.31	— 1.33
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	.38	— .42
188 proof .....	.42	— .44
Aldehyde	1.25	— 1.45
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst..lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.54	— .55
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd..lb.	.13	— .14
Chloride U.S.P.....lb.	.25	— .26
Hypophosphite	2.10	— 2.15
Iodide	4.65	— 4.80
Molybdate, Pure	—	4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.....lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.....lb.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure .....	.83	— .85
Persulphate .....	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate (Diabise).....lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.80	— .85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums gal.	3.50	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder .....	.12	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur .....	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	—	20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride..oz.	—	32.80
Argols .....	.08	— .12
Arsenic, red .....	.40	— .42
White .....	.09½	— .10
Aspirin .....	.85	— .90
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	—	40.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	—	25.00
Barbital	—	2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.28	— .29
*Chlorate, pure .....	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.....gal.	3.45	— 3.50
St. Thomas	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Benzonaphthol	7.00	— 8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v.oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P..lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Oxide, pd	4.10	— 4.15
Oxychloride	3.50	— 3.55
Salicylate	—	3.35
Subbenzoate	4.70	— 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	3.20
Subsalicylate	—	3.50
Tannate	—	3.10
Tannate	—	.08
Borax, in bbls, crystals.....lb.	—	.08½
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	—	.08½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	—	—
Bromine, tech., bulk.....lb.	—	.55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals..lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.58	— 1.65
*Nominal.	—	—

Conserve:—

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Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Hydrobromide	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Phosphate	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	16.00	— 17.00
Calcium Glycophosphate.....lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.....lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbonate .....	.85	— .90
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Square of 4 ounces.....lb.	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.90	— 3.00
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.90	— 3.00
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Cases of 100 blocks.....lb.	—	—
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Casein, C. P.....lb.	.45	— .49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	.22	— .23
Cerium Oxalate	—	.80
Chalk, prec. light, English..lb.	.05½	— .07
Heavy .....	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lotsb.	—	1.05
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.33
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.	—	1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.....lb.	—	5.00
Cinchonine, 1A.K., crystals—oz.	—	.61
Sulphate	—	.35
Citrates, See Iron Citrate, etc.	—	—
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)..lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate .....	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.—oz.	—	9.50
cryst., bulk	—	9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	—	.47
Cases, fingers .....	.50	— .51
Codeine, Alk., Bulk.....oz.	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	—	8.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbls.	80.00	— 85.00
Norwegian	bbl.130.00	— 135.00
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	— .37
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—
Coumarin, refined	7.50	— 8.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P..lb.	.52	— .55
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	.52	— .55
Creosote, U. S. P.....lb.	—	2.00
Carbonate	17.00	— 18.00
Creosol, U.S.P.....lb.	.22	— .25
Dionin	16.00	— 16.10
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.ca.	—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	1.35
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	.23	— .24
Washed .....	.27	— .28
Nitrous, conc. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.11
U.S.P., 1880 .....	.34	— .35

Eucalyptol, U.S.P.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Formaldehyde .....	.22	— .23
Gelatin, silver	1.30	— 1.35
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P.,	—	—
Drums and bbls. added.....lb.	.20	— .21
C. P. in cans.....lb.	.22	— .23½
Dynamite, drums included..lb.	.19½	— .20
Saponifications, loose	—	.19½
Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	.12½	— .13
Guaiacol, liquid	—	15.00
Crystals	—	17.00
Carbonate	—	16.00
Guarana .....	.90	— .95
Haarlem Oil, bottles.....gross	3.25	— 5.00
Hexamethylenetetramine ..lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles	—	7.25
12-oz. bottles	—	16.25
16-oz. bottles	—	19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.30	— 2.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk..lb.	—	5.00
Crystals	—	5.53
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	—	1.34
and Ammon. Citrate,U.S.P..lb.	—	1.19
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.49
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.12
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.17
*Kamaia, U.S.P.....lb.	—	4.50
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P..lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans .....	.44	— .47
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.95
Licorice, U. S. P., Mass.....lb.	.65	— .70
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano.....lb.	.83	— .84
Lithium Carbonate	—	1.50
Citrate	—	2.50
Lupulin	1.75	— 2.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls..lb.	.25	— .29
Glycerophosphate	—	4.55
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	2.15
Magnesium Salicylate .....	.50	— .55
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	—	—
U.S.P. 100-lbs. ....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Manganese Glycophos	3.25	— 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	—	4.85
Peroxide .....	.75	— .85
Sulphate, crystals	—	.55
Menthol, Japanese	6.00	— 6.10
Mercury, asks, 75 lb.....ca.	—	80.00
Bisulphate	—	1.09
Blue Mass	—	.75
Powdered	—	.77
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.....lb.	—	.73
50 p.c.....lb.	—	1.02
Calomel, Amer. ....lb.	—	1.51
Corrosive Sublimate cryst..lb.	—	1.41
Powdered, Granular	—	1.36
Iodide, Green	—	3.88
Red	—	3.98
Yellow	—	3.88
Red Precipitate	—	1.66
Powdered	—	1.76
White Precipitate	—	1.80
Powdered	—	1.85
with chalk	—	.75
Methyl salicylate .....	.35	— .45
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	—	12.00
Milk, powdered	—	.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums..lb.	.17	— .18
Morphine, Acet. bulk.....oz.	—	10.80
Sulphate, bulk	—	10.80
Diactyl Hydcl., 5-oz. cansoz.	14.00	— 14.20
Ethyl Hydcl. ....lb.	16.00	— 16.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	—	—
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate..lb.	.16	— .18
Sulphate .....	.27	— .29
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	—	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	9.00
Granular	—	22.50
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	20.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.34	— .35
Petrolatum, light amber bbls..lb.	.08	— .09
Cream White .....	.08	— .08½
Lily White .....	.13	— .14
Snow White .....	.15	— .16
*Nominal	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phenolphthalein	lb.	—	3.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	.40
Red	lb.	—	.75
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—16.20
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk ..	lb.	.55	— .56
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .51
Chlorate	lb.	.30	— .35
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.50
Glycerophosphate, bulk ..	oz.	1.95	— 2.15
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	— 7.50	
Quicksilver, triple Mercury 5 gr. bottles	1.50	— 1.60	
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.80	
1-oz. tins	—	.88	
Second Hands, Java	90	— 92	
Second Hands, American ..	95	— 1.00	
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.80	
Alkaloid	—	1.17	
Acetate	—	1.17	
Benzoate	—	1.17	
Citrate	—	1.17	
Dihydrochloride	—	1.17	
Hydrochloride	—	1.07	
Hypophosphite	—	1.17	
Phosphate	—	1.07	
Salicylate	—	1.07	
Tannate	—	.80	
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	1.06	
Sulphate, tins	—	.70	
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. ..	7.00	— 7.25	
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	.43	
Powdered, bbls.	11.50	— 12.00	
Rosewater, triple	—	.425	
Saccharin, U.S.P. soluble ..	—	.425	
U.S.P. Insoluble	—	.425	
Salicin, bulk	30.00	— 30.50	
Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....	.75	— .85	
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	49.00	— 49.25	
Powdered	49.50	— 49.75	
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	.33 1/2	
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	—	.63	
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..	.42	— .50	
Marseilles, white .....	.19	— .20	
Green, pure .....	.17	— .18	
Ordinary .....	.15	— .16	
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	.25	— .29	
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. ....	.70	— .75	
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.03 1/4	— .04	
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .....	.50	— .51	
Cacodylate	—	1.40	
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	—	.40	
Crystals, c.b. 10	—	1.21	
Granular, c.b. 10	—	1.36	
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII ..	.30	— .35	
Cyanide 96-98	2.50	— 2.60	
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	1.10	— 1.15	
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	—	3.90	
Iodide, bulk .....	.35	— .40	
Peroxide .....	.17	— .18	
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. ....	.25	— .26	
Recryst. ....	.35	— .45	
Dried .....	.01 1/4	— .01 1/2	
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....	.45	— .50	
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) .....	.47	— .50	
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P. ....	.48	— .49	
Aromatic, U.S.P.	—	1.65	
Nitrus Ether, U.S.P. ....	.50	— .51	
Ether Comp. ....	.55	— .60	
Strontium Brom. Cryst. blk. lb.	—	3.50	
Carbonate, pure .....	.24	— .29	
Iodide, bulk .....	.50	— .55	
Nitrate	—	1.80	
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	1.80	
Strychnine Alkd., cryst. ....	.53	— .54	
Acetate .....	.115	— 1.20	
Nitrate	16.00	— 16.75	
Sulphomethane, U.S.P.	13.00	— 14.00	
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	—	2.75	
Flour, com'l	—	2.85	
Flowers	—	3.00	
Precip., U.S.P. ....	.40	— .41	

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

1892 CHEMICALS 1919

DYESTUFFS

French Prussiates

ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR.

450 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67 1/2
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73 1/2
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	—	.52
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	—	23.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	13.25	— 13.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	—	.75
Veronal (See Barbitol)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Stearate	lb.	.38	— .42

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Glacial	lb.	.14 1/2	— .15
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.85	— .90
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	.70	— .75
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13 1/4	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13 1/4	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	—	.08	— .10
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.18
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.16
50 to 100-lb. tins.	lb.	—	.12
Liquid, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	1.06
Powdered	lb.	—	1.06 1/2
Second hands	lb.	1.00	— 1.03
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	2.60	— 3.80
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	2.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. lb.	—	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	—	2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	8.50
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.	lb.	—	.08 1/4
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.30	— .35
Norwegian	lb.	.30	— .32
Picric, kegs	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. U.S.P. lb.	—	.35	— .36
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Crystals, bottles	lb.	.08	— .10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	.12
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12 1/2
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.22 1/2	— .25
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.20 1/2	— .21
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
*Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .85
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86 1/2
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86 1/2
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

*Nominal.

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Tech. Artificial	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Free from chlorine	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Sweet	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.42	— .45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Rectified	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay, N. F.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .90
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Lead, Free	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	23.00	— 24.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.48	— .50
Java	lb.	.65	— .70
Cloves, can	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Bottles	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Coriander U.S.P.	lb.	—	50.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Cumin	lb.	—	9.00
Erigeron	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Turkish	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Ginger	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	8.50	— 8.75
Twice rect.	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Garden	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Distilled	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Linaloe	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	32.00
Artificial	lb.	11.00	— 11.50
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	100.00
Petale	lb.	—	120.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	— 30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Italian	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.45	— .50
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Bottles	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
French	lb.	7.50	— 8.25
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	20.00	— 22.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Safrol	lb.	—	.60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	11.50	— 12.50
West Indies	lb.	—	6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Artificial	lb.	.41	— .42
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Spearmint	lb.	9.50	— 10.50
Spruce	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wintergreen, leaf	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.35	— .45
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	17.00	— 18.00
Artificial	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	12.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern).....lb.	10.00	-11.06
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.00	-4.50
Cubeb.....lb.	7.50	-7.75
Ginger.....lb.	3.25	-3.50
*Malefern.....lb.	16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called).....lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic.....lb.	-	-20.00
Imported.....lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum).....lb.	7.50	-8.00
Pepper, black.....lb.	-	-7.00

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.		
No. 1.....lb.	.75	-.80
No. 2.....lb.	.72	-.75
No. 3.....lb.	.67	-.70
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.40	-.45
Sweet.....lb.	.45	-.50
Meal.....lb.	.50	-.55
Ambergris, black.....oz.	-	-10.00
Grey.....lb.	.25	-.25.00
Areca Nut.....lb.	.30	-.35
Powdered.....lb.	.75	-.80
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.09	-.09½
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.90	-.95
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	1.15	-1.20
Powdered.....lb.	-	-3.00
Russian, whole.....lb.	-	-3.50
Powdered.....lb.	.05½	-.07
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.04	-.05
Wood, powdered.....lb.	3.00	-3.25
Civet.....lb.	.30	-.35
Colocynth.....lb.	.40	-.45
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	-.55
Spanish Apples.....lb.	.63	-.69
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	1.70	-1.75
Jewelers, large.....lb.	1.55	-1.60
Small.....lb.	.55	-.60
French.....lb.	.30	-.40
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	2.75	-3.00
Reeds.....lb.	-	-3.00
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	-	-3.00
Spanish.....lb.	-	-1.25
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.38	-.40
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.	.40	-.42
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime.....lb.	.80	-.81
Isinglass, American.....lb.	-	-13.00
*Russian.....lb.	-	-20
See Agar Agar		
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.25	-.26
Honey, Calif.....lb.	1.30	-1.35
Manna, large flake.....lb.	.73	-.75
Small flake.....lb.	.12	-.14
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.12	-.14
Irish.....lb.	.12	-.14
Musk, poda, Cab.....oz.	12.00	-12.40
Tonquin.....oz.	25.00	-26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50	-19.00
Tonquin.....lb.	40.00	-43.00
*Synthetic.....lb.	30.00	-30.10
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.07	-.08
Powdered.....lb.	.12	-.13
Poppy Heads.....lb.	-	-1.28
Sandalwood.....lb.	.50	-.55
Ground.....lb.	2.95	-3.20
Scammony, resin.....lb.	.305	-3.30
Powdered.....lb.	.27	-.28
Spermacti, blocks.....lb.	3.00	-3.25
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	.12	-.12½
Tamarinds, bbls.....per keg	-	-6.50

BAISAMS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	.45	-.46
South American.....lb.	.75	-.80
Fir, Canada.....lb.	7.50	-8.00
Oregon.....gal.	1.60	-1.65
Peru.....lb.	3.50	-3.65
Tolu.....lb.	1.35	-1.40

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	.28	-.30
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	-.21
Blackhaw, of root.....lb.	.55	-.60
of Tree.....lb.	.35	-.40
Buckthorn.....lb.	.23	-.24
Calisaya.....lb.	.18½	-2.00
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.24	-.25
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	.12	-.13
Siftings.....lb.	.12	-.13
Chestnut.....lb.	.10	-.10½
*Nominal		

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

ESSENTIAL OILS

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Cinchona, red quills.....lb.	.65	-.73
Broken.....lb.	.50	-.55
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	-	-
*Broken.....lb.	.70	-.75
*Loxa, pale, bs.....lb.	-	-
*Powdered, boxes.....lb.	-	-
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd. lb.	-	-
Condurango.....lb.	.11	-.12
Cotton Root.....lb.	.19	-.20
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	.50	-.55
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	.10	-.11
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	.09½	-.10
Elm, grinding.....lb.	.14	-.15
Select bbls.....lb.	.20	-.21
Hemlock.....lb.	.07	-.08
Lemon Peel.....lb.	.10	-.10½
Mezeoreon.....lb.	.22	-.23
Oak, red.....lb.	.08	-.09
White.....lb.	.08	-.09
Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.17	-.20
Malaga, Sweet.....lb.	.12	-.13
Trieste, sweet.....lb.	.10	-.12
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.20	-.21
Northern.....lb.	.20	-.21
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.26	-.28
of Fruit.....lb.	.25	-.28
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	.20	-.23
Select.....lb.	.30	-.35
Simaruba.....lb.	.75	-.80
Soap, whole.....lb.	.14	-.15
Cut.....lb.	.24	-.25
Crushed.....lb.	.18	-.19
Wahop, of Root.....lb.	.23	-.24
of Tree.....lb.	.08	-.09
Willow, Black.....lb.	.16	-.17
White.....lb.	.07	-.08
White Pine.....lb.	.07	-.08
White Poplar.....lb.	.07	-.08
Wild Cherry.....lb.	.15	-.20
Witch Hazel.....lb.	.08	-.09

BEANS

Calabar.....lb.	.74	-.79
St. Ignatius.....lb.	.30	-.32
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.29	-.30
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.30	-1.40
Para.....lb.	1.10	-1.15
Surinam.....lb.	1.00	-1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	4.25	-5.25
Cuts.....lb.	3.25	-3.50
Bourbon.....lb.	2.75	-3.00
South American.....lb.	2.95	-3.20
Tahiti, White Label.....lb.	1.50	-1.60
Green Label.....lb.	1.40	-1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary.....lb.	1.30	-1.35
XX.....lb.	1.34	-1.39
Powdered.....lb.	1.35	-1.40
Fish.....lb.	.75	-.80
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.67	-.70
Juniper.....lb.	.08½	-.10
Laurel.....lb.	.08	-.10
Poke.....lb.	.10	-.11
Prickly Ash.....lb.	.11	-.12
Saw Palmetto.....lb.	.14	-.16
Sloe.....lb.	.40	-.42

FLOWERS

Arnica.....lb.	.62	-.65
Powdered.....lb.	.85	-.95
Borage.....lb.	.59	-.69
Calendula Petals.....lb.	1.05	-2.60
Chamomile, German.....lb.	.47	-.50
Hungarian type.....lb.	.60	-.70
Roman.....lb.	-	-.45
Spanish.....lb.	.13	-.15
Clover Tops.....lb.	.17	-.18
Elder.....lb.	.32	-.35
Insect, open.....lb.	.35	-.37
*Closed.....lb.	.43	-.45
Powd. Flowers and stems.....lb.	.30	-.35
Powd. Flowers.....lb.	.45	-.50
*Kousso.....lb.	.24	-.25
Lavender, ordinary.....lb.	.30	-.35
Select.....lb.	-	-
*Nominal		

Linden, with leaves.....lb.	.35	-.37
Without Leaves.....lb.	.65	-.70
Malva, blue.....lb.	3.00	-3.30
Black.....lb.	.55	-.60
Mullein.....lb.	1.79	-1.80
Orange.....lb.	1.95	-2.00
Poppy, red.....lb.	.95	-.10
Rosemary.....lb.	.69	-.70
Saffron, American.....lb.	.34	-.35
Valencia.....lb.	13.25	-13.50
Tilia (see Linden)		

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados.....lb.	.98	-.1.05
Cape.....lb.	.13	-.15
Curacao, cases.....lb.	.08	-.09
Socotrine, whole.....lb.	.90	-1.00
Powdered.....lb.	-	-1.10
Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	1.46	-1.53
Powdered.....lb.	1.49	-1.53
Arabic, firsts.....lb.	.50	-.51
Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Sorts Amber.....lb.	.15	-.16
Powdered.....lb.	.35	-.40
Asafoetida, whole U.S.P.....lb.	5.25	-5.40
Powdered.....lb.	5.25	-5.40
Benzoine, Siam.....lb.	.80	-1.00
Sumatra.....lb.	.33	-.38
Camphor, ref.....lb.	2.40	-2.50
Catechu.....lb.	.11	-.15
Chicle, Mexican.....lb.	.11	-.15
Euphorbium.....lb.	.28	-.30
Powdered.....lb.	.35	-.40
Galbanum.....lb.	1.38	-1.45
Gamboge.....lb.	1.95	-2.05
Guaiaac.....lb.	1.00	-1.20
Hemlock.....lb.	.83	-.90
Kino.....lb.	.49	-.59
Mastic.....lb.	1.30	-1.35
Myrrh, Select.....lb.	.90	-1.00
Sorts.....lb.	.70	-.78
Siftings.....lb.	-	-
Olibanum, sifting.....lb.	1.13½	-1.14
Tears.....lb.	.18	-.30
Sandarac.....lb.	.60	-.65
*Senegal, picked.....lb.	-	-
Sorts.....lb.	-	-
Spruce.....lb.	.63	-.72
Styrax, Art. cases.....lb.	1.80	-1.85
Thus, per bbl.....lb.	-	-21.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	3.25	-3.50
Seconds.....lb.	2.90	-3.00
*Thirds.....lb.	2.75	-2.95
*Turkey, firsts.....lb.	-	-
*Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Thirds.....lb.	-	-

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite.....lb.	.60	-.70
Balmiony.....lb.	.11	-.13
Bay, true.....lb.	.50	-.55
Belladonna.....lb.	.50	-.55
Bonense, leaves and tops.....lb.	.18	-.22
Bufo, short.....lb.	-	-2.00
*Long.....lb.	-	-
Cannabis, true, imported.....lb.	3.50	-3.60
American.....lb.	.29	-.35
Catnip.....lb.	.15	-.16
Chestnut.....lb.	.06	-.07
Chiretta.....lb.	.39	-.40
Coca, Huancu.....lb.	-	-
Truxillo.....lb.	.70	-.75
Coltsfoot.....lb.	.18	-.19
Conium.....lb.	.29	-.32
Corn Silk.....lb.	.15	-.16
Damiana.....lb.	.15	-.16
Deer Tongue.....lb.	.16	-.17
Digitalis, Domestic.....lb.	-	-.35
Imported.....lb.	.30	-.32
Eucalyptus.....lb.	.08	-.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera.....lb.	.15	-.16
Grindelia Robusta.....lb.	.09	-.11
Henbane, German.....lb.	1.20	-1.25
*Russian.....lb.	.65	-.95
Domestic.....lb.	.32	-.34
Horehound.....lb.	.21	-.23
Jaborandi.....lb.	.38	-.40
Laurel.....lb.	.09½	-.10
Life Everlasting.....lb.	.10	-.11
Liverwort.....lb.	.29	-.35
Lobelia.....lb.	.12	-.14
Matico.....lb.	.25	-.26
*Marjoram, German.....lb.	-	-.65
French.....lb.	.16	-.17
Motherwort herb.....lb.	.76	-.83
enayroyal.....lb.	.18	-.20
Peppermint, American.....lb.	.26	-.29
Pichi.....lb.	.11	-.12
Prince's Pine.....lb.	-	-.40
*Nominal		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rue	lb.	—	—	.50
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.10	—	.104
Spanish	lb.	.099	—	.10
Savory	lb.	.20	—	.21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.50	—	1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	—	.80
Siftings	lb.	.30	—	.32
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.45
Tinnevely	lb.	.13	—	.20
Pods	lb.	.10	—	.12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40	—	.45
Spearwort, American	lb.	.20	—	.22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	—	.30
Stramonium	lb.	.18	—	.20
Tansy	lb.	.10	—	.11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.14	—	.114
French	lb.	.14	—	.144
Uva Ursi	lb.	.08	—	.10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	—	.08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	—	.17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.10	—	.12

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.49	—	.55
German	lb.	—	—	—
*Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Althea, cut	lb.	.79	—	.80
Whole	lb.	.35	—	.40
Angelica American	lb.	.37	—	.48
Imported	lb.	.59	—	.69
Arnica	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.15	—	.18
Bermuda	lb.	.56	—	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.40	—	.42
Bamboo Rrier	lb.	.12	—	.16
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	—	.10
Belladonna	lb.	.15	—	.175
Powdered	lb.	1.65	—	1.90
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	—	.17
Beth	lb.	.18	—	.20
Blood	lb.	.60	—	.65
Blueflag	lb.	.32	—	.34
Bryonia	lb.	.24	—	.26
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	—	.21
American	lb.	.18	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.60	—	.75
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.20	—	.21
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	—	.12
Blue	lb.	.14	—	.15
Colchicum	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	—	.29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	—	.22
Culver's	lb.	.17	—	.18
Cranesbill, see Geranium	lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.24	—	.26
American	lb.	.24	—	.26
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.39	—	.45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	—	.30
Echinacea	lb.	.35	—	.36
Elecampane	lb.	.12	—	.14
Galangal	lb.	.28	—	.30
Gelsemium	lb.	.09	—	.13
Gentian	lb.	.14	—	.15
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
Geranium	lb.	.07	—	.09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	—	.21
Bleached	lb.	.26	—	.28
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	—	9.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	—	22.00
Southern	lb.	—	—	—
Golden Seal	lb.	.530	—	.535
Powdered	lb.	.585	—	.600
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.23	—	.24
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.26
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.325
Rio, whole	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.325
Jalap, whole	lb.	—	—	.55
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.55
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	—	.90
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.18	—	.20
Selected	lb.	.28	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.26
*Lavage, American	lb.	.73	—	.75
Manaca	lb.	.27	—	.29
Manrake	lb.	.14	—	.15
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.26	—	.28
Verona	lb.	.25	—	.26
Finger	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Pareira Brava	lb.	.30	—	.32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.65	—	.75
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rhatany	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Chips	lb.	—	—	1.50
Cuts	lb.	—	—	—
High Dried	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	—	.82
American	lb.	.38	—	.43
Mexican	lb.	.30	—	.31
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Southern	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Serpentaria	lb.	.65	—	.70
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	—	.40
Stripped	lb.	.43	—	.45
Spikenara	lb.	.30	—	.33
Squill, white	lb.	.14	—	.15
Stilllingia	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.16	—	.164
Aleppy	lb.	.16	—	.164
China	lb.	.104	—	.11
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.55	—	.57
True (Aletria)	lb.	.60	—	.65
*Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.11	—	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Star	lb.	.194	—	.20
Spanish	lb.	—	—	.22
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	.21	—	.22
Morocco	lb.	—	—	.11
South American	lb.	.114	—	.114
Caraway, African	lb.	.294	—	.30
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.68	—	.69
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Celery	lb.	.40	—	.42
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	—	3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	—	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.05	—	.06
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07	—	.074
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.05	—	.054
Bleached	lb.	.08	—	.084
*Cumini, Levant	lb.	.174	—	.19
*Malta	lb.	.184	—	.194
Morocco	lb.	.08	—	.084
Dill	lb.	.14	—	.144
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	—	.144
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—	19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	—	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.05	—	.054
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.074	—	.08
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.054	—	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.50	—	.55
Lobelia	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.21	—	.22
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.254	—	.26
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	—	.09
English, yellow	lb.	.30	—	.31
Parley	lb.	.23	—	.25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Russian blue	lb.	.70	—	.72
Indian	lb.	.30	—	.32
Quince	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.08	—	.084
Domestic	lb.	.084	—	.09
Sabadilla	lb.	.14	—	.15
Stramonium	lb.	.30	—	.35
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.194	—	.20
South American	lb.	.134	—	.14
Manchurian	lb.	—	—	—
Worm, American	lb.	.10	—	.12
Levant	lb.	.70	—	.75

SPICES

Capaicum, African pods	lb.	.164	—	.174
Bombay	lb.	.13	—	.134
Japan Caps	lb.	.124	—	.13
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	—	.22
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.22	—	.23
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.40	—	.43
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	—	.22
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.13	—	.134
Mombasa	lb.	.184	—	.19
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	—	.33
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.19	—	.194
Amboyas	lb.	.35	—	.36
Penang	lb.	.70	—	.80
Ginger, African	lb.	.114	—	.12
Cochin "D"	lb.	.16	—	.17
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.174	—	.18
Japan	lb.	.10	—	.104
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	—	.52
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.434	—	.44
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.40	—	.41
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	—	.25
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.17	—	.174
White	lb.	.274	—	.28
Pimento, Select	lb.	.084	—	.09

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.40	—	.41
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.36	—	.47
Light, refined	lb.	.40	—	.41
Dark	lb.	.39	—	.40
Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.81	—	.82
No. 1	lb.	.80	—	.81
No. 2	lb.	—	—	.60
No. 3	lb.	.36	—	.38
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	—	—	.15
White	lb.	—	—	.16
Chalky	lb.	—	—	.36
Japan	lb.	.17	—	.18
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	—	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.124	—	.13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stearic Acid	lb.	—	—	—
Single pressed	lb.	.19	—	.20
Double pressed	lb.	.20	—	.214
Triple pressed	lb.	.23	—	.24

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.25
50 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.50	—	7.50
*70 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.50	—	8.50
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—	11.25
*Glacial	lb.	—	—	13.75
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	—	—	.044
Ground	lb.	.044	—	.044
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.044
Chrome	lb.	.15	—	.16
Potash lump	lb.	.08	—	.084
Ground	lb.	.09	—	.094
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.094	—	.11
Soda, Ground, 100 lbs.	lb.	—	—	6.8
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
Sulph.	lb.	.03	—	.034
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.024
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	—	.174
Heavy	lb.	.09	—	.11
Arsenic, white	lb.	—	—	.09
Red	lb.	.30	—	.32
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.30	—	.35
Ammonia Water, 25 deg. car.	lb.	—	—	.09
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.074
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.07
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.05
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.204
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.13	—	.134
Granulated, white	lb.	.12	—	.124
Lump	lb.	.28	—	.30
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	.60	—	.70
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	lb.	—	—	—
lbs. bulk	lb.	.074	—	.09
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .0534
Barium, chloride	ton	—	85.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
80-82 p.c.	lb.	—	.20
86-88 p.c.	lb.	—	.22
88-90 p.c.	lb.	—	.24
Nitrate	lb.	.1134	— .1234
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks 100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.80
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.0734	— .08
Carbonate	lb.	.0134	— .0234
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	22.50	—	24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	— 34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	— 45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	—	.0734
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.0634	— .07
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.13	— .15
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	7.50	—	7.65
Second hands	—	—	.08
Powdered	lb.	.1234	— .13
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76 ..	—	—	.25
Copperas, f.o.b. works 100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.25
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 33 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	.0734
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.1234
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.1234
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ..	lb.	.1234	— .13
Broken Cakes	lb.	.1334	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .1434
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Paste	lb.	.13	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.0934	—	.0934
Foreign	lb.	—	—
Red, American	lb.	—	.1034
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	.0834
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	.0934
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over ..	lb.	—	.1034
English	lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution	gal.	.1534	— .1934
Magnesite	ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.0334	— .04
Muriatic acid,	—	—	—
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.40
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts, single	lb.	.1434	— .15
double	lb.	.13	— .1334
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ..	lb.	.0634	— .0634
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.0734	— .0734
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.0834	— .0834
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	.0534
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.0534
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.0634
Phosphorus, red	lb.	.75	— .75
Yellow	lb.	.75	— .75
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.40	— .45
Sticks	2.00	—	2.20
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.33	— .33
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	—	.65
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	—	.30
Powdered, American	lb.	—	.30
Japanese	lb.	.29	— .30
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	100.00	— 150.00
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.60	— .65
Prussiate, red	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.19	— .19
Refined	lb.	.23	— .23
Soda Ash, 58	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.60
In bbls.	100 lbs.	1.80	— 1.80
Caustic, 76	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.70
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	.08	— .40
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.08	— .09
Bichromate	lb.	.0934	— .0934
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls	—	1.25	—
Chlorate	lb.	.15	— .15
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .35
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.60	— 3.60
Kegs	100 lbs.	3.85	— 3.85
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.3234	— 4.3234
Refined	lb.	.0634	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .16
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.18	— .20
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	.03	— .0334
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	.02	— .0234

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. lb.	.05	— .06
30-32 p.c. ....	.0234	— .03
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	60.00	— 70.00
f.o.b. Baltimore	—	—
Sulphur Dioxide Com. ....	.11	— .12
Dry .....	.1134	— .1234
Sulphuric Acid	—	—
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	12.00	— 15.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	16.00	— 22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	20.00	— 26.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	Nominal	—
Tin, bichloride .....	.2734	— .28
Zinc, carbonate .....	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	—	.0834
Granulated	—	.1334
Oxide, French .....	.12	— .13
Leaded .....	.0834	— .1034
Sulphate .....	.0434	— .0634

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	.60	— .65
50 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.10	— .11
Flake	lb.	.07	— .08
Phenol	lb.	.08	— .12
Pitch, various grades	ton	12.00	— 15.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.		.22	— .27
Crude heavy	gal.	.16	— .18
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.25	— .35
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	— .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	—	.70
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	—	.60
Acid H	1.75	—	2.00
Acid Metanilic	2.50	—	3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	1.00	—	1.10
Refined	1.20	—	1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude .....	.25	—	.30
Refined	—	—	.35
p-Amidophenol Base	—	—	3.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride ..	3.25	—	3.50
*Aminoazobenzene	—	—	.20
Aniline Oil	—	—	.36
Aniline Salts	1.15	—	1.20
Aniline for red .....	.60	—	.80
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	—	—	6.00
Anthraquinone .....	.75	—	.85
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	—	—	1.20
F. F. C.	—	—	.90
Benzidine Base	1.00	—	1.10
Benzidine Sulphate .....	.70	—	.85
Benzonate of Soda, U.S.P.	—	—	1.00
Benzylchloride	—	—	6.00
Diamidophenol	—	—	12.00
Dianisidine	—	—	.33
Dinitrophenol .....	.15	—	.20
o-Dichlorobenzol .....	.17	—	.18
p-Dichlorobenzol .....	.30	—	.35
Dinitrobenzol	—	—	.32
Fusel .....	.36	—	.38
Crystall	—	—	1.50
Diethylaniline .....	.53	—	.57
Dimethylaniline	—	—	.33
Dinitrochlorobenzene .....	.45	—	.50
Dinitronaphthalene .....	.40	—	.50
Dinitrotoluol	—	—	.60
Diphenylamine	—	—	.85
Dioxynaphthalene	—	—	.85
"G" Salt	1.50	—	2.00
Hydrazobenzene	2.00	—	2.75
Induline	—	—	.14
Methylanthraquinone	1.60	—	1.70
Monochlorobenzol	—	—	.14
Monothylaniline	—	—	.14

*Nominal.

Naphthalenediamine

a-Naphthol	1.00	— 1.10
b-Naphthol, distilled45	— .50
Sublimed60	— .65
a-Naphthylamine40	— .45
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrobenzene18	— .19
Nitrobenzol	—	.14
Nitrochlorobenzol50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene40	— .45
o-Nitrophenol	1.25	— 1.30
p-Nitrotoluol	1.35	— 1.50
Nitrotoluol65	— .70
o-Nitrotoluol40	— .45
Paranitraniline	1.05	— 1.10
m-Phenylenediamine	3.00	— 3.25
p-Phenylenediamine	3.00	— 3.10
Phthalic Anhydride	2.00	— 2.00
Pseudo-Cumol	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	6.25	— 6.50
Resorcin, Technical	4.50	— 4.75
Tetranitromethylaniline	—	2.50
Tolidin	2.00	— 2.05
o-Toluidine40	— .45
p-Toluidine	1.50	— 1.60
m-Toluylenediamine	1.50	— 1.65
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40
Xylinide45	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	3.00	— 5.00
Brown	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	2.50	— 3.50
Orange 1150	— .60
Orange 111	1.00	— 1.25
Red	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	1.10	— 1.20
Violet 10B	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow	2.00	— 7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	6.50	— 8.00
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	16.00	— 18.00
Azo Carmine	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	—	2.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosine	12.00	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	3.25	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	4.60	— 5.00
Granine	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	—	.75
Indigotine, conc.	3.50	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	3.00	— 4.00
Naphthylamine Red	6.75	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.85	— 1.00
Orange, R. G., contract	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.65	— .75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	12.00	— 15.00
Ponceau	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet 2R	1.10	— 1.20
Tartrazine, Dom.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imp.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	4.75	— 5.50
Yellow for Wool	1.50	— 2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	1.10	— 1.25
Sky Blue	4.00	— 6.00
Blue	1.25	— 1.50
Brown	1.55	— 1.75
Bordeaux	1.75	— 2.75
Fast Red	3.50	— 4.00
Fast Yellow	3.00	— 4.00
Yellow	2.75	— 4.00
Violet con't	2.75	— 5.00
Benzo Purpurine 10B	2.50	— 2.75
Benzo Purpurine 4B	2.75	— 3.00
Chrysophenine, Dom.	—	4.50
Chrysophenine, Imp.	—	5.00
Congo Red 4B Type	1.60	— 2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	9.25	— 13.00
Oxamine Violet	7.00	— 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	—	3.50

OIL COLORS:

Black70	— 1.00
Blue	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	—	.85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue ..	—	.85
Jet90	— 1.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Blue, Dom.	.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Blue sol., Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Brown	.....lb.	.35	—	.45
Green	.....lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Navy Blue	.....lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Yellow	.....lb.	1.50	—	2.50

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	.....lb.	7.75	—	9.25
Alizarin, medium	.....lb.	6.25	—	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	.....lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Orange	.....lb.	—	—	1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	.....lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	.....lb.	—	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	.....lb.	—	—	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	.....lb.	1.60	—	2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	.....lb.	3.30	—	4.00
Chrome Blue	.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Red	.....lb.	—	—	2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	.....lb.	4.65	—	4.75
Bismarck Brown Y.	.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	.....lb.	—	—	1.15
Chrysoidine R	.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrysoidine Y	.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Crystal Violet	.....lb.	6.25	—	9.00
Emerald Green Crystals	.....lb.	10.50	—	11.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	.....lb.	—	—	.75
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	.....lb.	—	—	7.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	.....lb.	6.50	—	7.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	—	12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	.....lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	—	5.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	.....lb.	—	—	4.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	.....lb.	—	—	3.25
Methyl Violet	.....lb.	2.60	—	2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	.....lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't	.....lb.	—	—	50.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Victoria Blue B.	.....lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	.....lb.	8.50	—	9.50
Victoria Green	.....lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Victoria Red	.....lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	.....lb.	7.00	—	8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	.....lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	.....lb.	.06½	—	.07
Carmine No. 40	.....lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cochineal	.....lb.	.65	—	.80
Gambier, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	.....lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Oudes	.....lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Guatemala	.....lb.	2.15	—	2.75
Kurpals	.....lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Madras	.....lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	.....lb.	.27	—	.30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Chinese	.....lb.	.33	—	.35
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—	—
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill	.....lb.	—	—	.07
Turmeric, Madras	.....lb.	.16	—	.16½
Aleppey	.....lb.	.16½	—	.17
Pubna	.....lb.	.10	—	.11

DYEWOODS

Barwood	.....lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, stocks	.....ton	42.00	—	48.00
Chips	.....lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Logwood Sticks	.....ton	35.00	—	40.00
Chips	.....lb.	.03½	—	.05½
Quercitron, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	.....lb.	.17	—	.19

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.....lb.	.15½	—	.17½
Triple	.....lb.	—	—	.15
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	—	.18
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	.....lb.	—	—	.15
Rangoon, boxes	.....lb.	—	—	Nominal
Liquid	.....lb.	—	—	Nominal
Tablet	.....lb.	—	—	Nominal
Cudbear, French	.....lb.	—	—	—
*English	.....lb.	.22	—	.26
*Concentrated	.....lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	.....lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	.....lb.	.25	—	.26
Crystals 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.15	—	.16
*Nominal.	.....lb.	—	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
30 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs. Dyewood Extracts Industrial Oils Chemicals

Gall	.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	.....lb.	.11	—	.13½
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.25	—	.28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Indigo, natural	.....lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Extract	.....lb.	.30	—	.37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	.....lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Logwood, solid	.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.25	—	.28
51 deg., Twaddle	.....lb.	.11	—	.13½
Contract	.....lb.	.10½	—	.10¾
Osage Orange Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.20	—	.20
Paste	.....lb.	.10	—	.10
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.13	—	.14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	.....lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Technical	.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Blood, imported	.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Domestic	.....lb.	.58	—	.60
Prussian blue	.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Soluble	.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Turkey Red Oil	.....lb.	.13	—	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.....lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	.....lb.	.12	—	.12
520-lb. casks	.....lb.	.11	—	.11
Carload lots	.....lb.	.10	—	.10

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algaebilla	.....ton	140.00	—	150.00
Diver Divi	.....ton	74.00	—	80.00
Hemlock Bark	.....ton	15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan.	.....ton	—	—	60.00
Bark, S. A.	.....ton	60.00	—	65.00
*Myrobalans	.....ton	50.00	—	60.00
Oak Bark	.....ton	15.00	—	16.00
Ground	.....ton	—	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	.....ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	.....ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	.....ton	97.00	—	100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	.....ton	75.00	—	85.00
Valonia Cups p.c. tan.	.....ton	—	—	—
Beard	.....ton	—	—	—
Wattle Bark	.....ton	75.00	—	80.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.03	—	.03½
bbls.	.....lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.....lb.	—	—	—
Crystals, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—	—
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Common	.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Cubes, Singapore	.....lb.	.20	—	.21
Cubes, Java	.....lb.	—	—	.14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.09	—	.14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	—	.01½ — .02½
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.01½	—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	Nominal	—	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—	.05½ — .06
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.05½	—	.06
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	.....lb.	.07	—	.08
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.....lb.	.09½	—	.10
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—	—
*Clarified	.....lb.	—	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	—	.01½ — .01½
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Valoni., solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	Nominal	—	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Col Newfoundland	.....gal.	—	—	90
Domestic, prime	.....gal.	—	—	85
Liver, Newfoundland	.....bbl.	80.00	—	85.00
*Norwegian	.....bbl.	130.00	—	135.00
*Nominal.	.....bbl.	—	—	—

Degras, American	.....lb.	.06½	—	.08
English	.....lb.	—	—	.09
Neutral	.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Horse	.....lb.	.10	—	.10½
Lard, prime winter	.....gal.	—	—	2.60
Off prime	.....gal.	—	—	1.20
Extra, No. 1	.....gal.	—	—	1.05
No. 1	.....gal.	—	—	1.00
No. 2	.....gal.	—	—	.95
Menhaden, Light strained	.....gal.	—	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	—	—	.90
White, bleached, winter	.....lb.	—	—	.95
*Northern, crude	.....gal.	—	—	.70
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	.....gal.	—	—	.65
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	—	—	1.75
30 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	—	1.65
40 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	—	1.30
Dark	.....gal.	—	—	.80
Prime	.....gal.	—	—	1.25
Oleo Oil	.....lb.	.27	—	.29
*Porpoise, body	.....gal.	—	—	—
*Jaw	.....gal.	20.00	—	22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....lb.	.12	—	.12½
Saponified	.....lb.	.12	—	.12½
*Sperm bleached winter	.....gal.	—	—	2.00
38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	—	1.95
45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	—	1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	—	1.95
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Double pressed	.....lb.	.20	—	.21½
Triple pressed	.....lb.	.23	—	.24
Tallow, acidless	.....gal.	1.20	—	1.25
Prime	.....gal.	—	—	1.20
Whale, natural winter	.....gal.	—	—	.95
Bleached, winter	.....gal.	—	—	1.05

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Cases	.....lb.	.23	—	.24
No. 3	.....lb.	.20	—	.21
China Wood Oil, bbls.	.....lb.	.18½	—	.20
Cocoonat, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	.15	—	.15½
Tanks	.....lb.	—	—	.13½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.....lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Tanks	.....lb.	—	—	.16
Corn, refined, bbls.	.....lb.	22.81	—	23.01
*Crude, bbls.	.....lb.	—	—	.19
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	.....lb.	—	—	.17½
mills, in tanks	.....lb.	—	—	.23½
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	.....lb.	.23	—	.23½
*White	.....lb.	—	—	—
*Winter yellow	.....lb.	—	—	—
Linseed, raw ear lots	.....gal.	—	—	1.58
5 barrel lots	.....gal.	—	—	1.61
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	—	1.64
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	—	1.66
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	—	—	2.25
*Foots	.....lb.	—	—	.20
*Palm, Lagos casks	.....lb.	.20	—	.22
*Benin	.....lb.	—	—	.17
*Niger	.....lb.	.17	—	.18
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	—	.17
*Imported	.....lb.	—	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	.....lb.	.23	—	.23½
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	.....lb.	—	—	1.35
Pine Oil, white steam	.....gal.	.57	—	.58
Yellow, steam	.....gal.	.56	—	.57
Poppy Seed	.....gal.	—	—	3.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	.....gal.	1.45	—	1.50
*Blown	.....gal.	1.55	—	1.60
*Rosin oil, first rect.	.....gal.	—	—	.65
Second	.....gal.	—	—	.71
*Sesame, domestic, edible	.....gal.	—	—	1.50
*Imported	.....gal.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	.....lb.	—	—	.14½
New York, bbls.	.....lb.	.16	—	.16½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	.....lb.	.40	—	.42
Commercial	.....lb.	.35	—	.36

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30	.....gal.	.23	—	.24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	.....gal.	.23	—	.24
Summer	.....gal.	.23	—	.24
*Cylindric, light, filtered	.....gal.	.42	—	.45
Dark, filtered	.....gal.	.39	—	.43
Extra cold test	.....gal.	.65	—	.75
Dark steam, refined	.....gal.	.28	—	.32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	.....gal.	—	—	.50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33½	.....gal.	—	—	.35
gravity	.....gal.	—	—	.35
White 30½ gravity	.....gal.	.50	—	.75
Paraffin, high viscosity	.....gal.	.40	—	.41
903 sp. gr.	.....gal.	.36	—	.38
Red Paraffin	.....gal.	.36	—	.38
Spindle, filtered	.....gal.	.40	—	.47
No. 200	.....gal.	.40	—	.48
No. 100	.....gal.	.35	—	.36
No. 110	.....gal.	.33	—	.34
Nominal	.....gal.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. lb.	—	—	77
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.64	—	66
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.62	—	65
*Pitch, prime 200-lb. bbl.	7.50	—	8.00
Rosin, com to g'd. 200-lb. bbl.	11.50	—	13.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	12.50	—	13.00

SHELLAC

D. C.	—	—	30
*Diamond 'I'	—	—	30
V. S. O.	.70	—	72
Fine Orange	.54	—	57
Second Orange	.64	—	64
T. N.	.61	—	61
A. C. Garnet	.60	—	60
Button	.70	—	70
Regular, bleached	.60	—	60
Bone, dry	.70	—	70

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	56.00
Columbia	—	—	53.00
New Orleans	—	—	55.00
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	64.26
Linseed cake dom.	short ton	—	65.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	65.00

COCOA

Bahia	.17	—	17 1/4
Caracas	.19	—	20
*Hayti	.15 1/4	—	16
Maracaibo	.30	—	32
Trinidad	.20	—	20 1/4
*Nominal.	—	—	—

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum,	per 100 lbs.	7.00	—	8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	.....per 100 lbs.	6.25	—	6.75
Potato, white or canary..	.....lb.	.14 1/2	—	.16 1/2
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.	.....	5.27	—	5.37
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	.....	5.12	—	5.22
Potato, Domestic	.....lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Imported, duty paid.....	.....lb.	—	—	.11

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Millsga.	—	—	.65
Light, strained	.....gal.	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	—	.90
White, bleached, winter.	.....gal.	—	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	—	1.75
30 deg., cold test.	.....gal.	—	1.65
40 deg., cold test.	.....gal.	—	1.30
Dark	.....gal.	—	.80
Prime	.....gal.	—	1.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	.....lb.	.12	12 1/2
Saponified	.....lb.	.12	12 1/2
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	.19	20
Double pressed	.....lb.	.20	21 1/4

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	.....lb.	.22	23
No. 3	.....lb.	.23	24
Cocoonut, Dom. Ceylon bbls.	.....lb.	.15	15 1/4
Ceylon, Tanks	.....lb.	—	13 1/4
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.....lb.	—	16 1/4

*Corn, crude, bbls.	.....lb.	—	19
Refined, barrels	.....	22.81	23.01
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills.	.....lb.	—	17 1/4
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls.	.....gal.	.23	23 1/4
Winter, Yellow	.....gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots.	.....gal.	—	1.58
5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.61
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	—	2.25
*Foots	.....lb.	—	—
Palm Lagos, casks	.....lb.	—	—
Niger	.....lb.	.17	18
Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	.07	17
Peanut, edible	.....lb.	.23	17
*Crude, f.o.b. mills.	.....gal.	—	1.35
Pine, white steam	.....gal.	.57	58
Sesame, domestic, edible	.....gal.	—	1.50
Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.	.....lb.	.16	16 1/4

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	.....lb.	.10	12
Yellow	.....lb.	—	10
House	.....lb.	.10	10 1/4
Brown	.....lb.	.07	8
Lard City	.....lb.	.32 1/2	33
Compound	.....lb.	—	23 1/2
Stearine, lard	.....lb.	—	34 1/2
Oleo	.....lb.	—	.33
Tallow, edible	.....lb.	—	24
City, prime	.....lb.	—	12 1/4

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	.....lb.	.23	24
City Fancy	.....lb.	—	16
Prime Packers	.....lb.	—	15
Grease, Choice White	.....lb.	—	14 1/4
*AY White	.....lb.	—	14
"B" White	.....lb.	.12 1/2	13
Yellow	.....lb.	.10 1/4	11
Brown	.....lb.	.09	9 1/4
Bone	.....lb.	.07	9
House	.....lb.	—	9
Stearine, prime oleo	.....lb.	.31	32
Lard, city steam	.....lb.	—	32 1/4
*Nominal.	—	—	—

†Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 5 to May 12—Exports for the month of February

Imports

ACIDS—Citric, 20 cks., R. J. Gates, Palermo; 150 cks., E. M. Javetz & Co., Palermo; 25 cks., Gravenhorst & Co., Palermo; 20 cks., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Palermo; 80 cks., Kleinschmidt Magnesia Co., Palermo; 200 cks., Van Sien & Co., Palermo

ALMONDS—Bitter, 100 bgs., Materne & Hess, Lisbon; 100 bgs., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Lisbon; 100 bgs. shelled, British Bank of South Africa, Barcelona; 750 cs., shelled, First National Bank, Barcelona; 100 cks., Smith & Schipper, Genoa; 322 bgs., Lazard Freres, Palermo; 33 bbls., Irving National Bank, Palermo; 64 cks., Irving National Bank, Palermo; 150 bgs., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Palermo; 8 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Palermo; Sweet, 1000 cs., Materne & Hess, Lisbon; 500 cs. shelled, Imperial Bank of Commerce, Barcelona; 200 cs., 75 cs., Irving National Bank, Genoa; 350 bxs., Lazard Freres, Palermo; 76 cs., British Bank of South America, Palermo; 150 cs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Palermo; 200 bxs., Baring Bros. & Co., Palermo

AMMONIUM MURIATE—167 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol

ANILINE COLORS—7 cylinders, A. Irwin, L't'd., Havre; 5 cylinders, 7 cks., The L. Fornet Co., Havre; 3 cylinders, Eaton, Clark & Co., Havre; 1 cylinder, 2 cks., F. E. Atteaux & Co., Havre; 11 cylinders, E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre; 9 cks., 10 cylinders, The L. B. Fortner & Co., Havre; 1 cylinder, 9 cks., 2 cks., American Dyewood Co., Havre; 21 cs., F. Bredt & Co., Havre; 25 cks., The Heller, Merz & Co., Havre; 17 cks., The Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 2 cs., D. David & Co., Havre; 14 cks., The Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 8 cks., New York Color &

Chemical Co., Havre; 18 cylinders, W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 27 cks., The Geigy Co., Havre; 8 cks., A. Dunk, Havre

ARGOLS—768 bgs., W. E. Peck & Co., Buenos Aires

BALSAMS—Copaiba, 25 bbls., R. Fabien & Co., Demerara; Miscellaneous, 12 cs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Cristobal

BARKS—Condurango, 369 bbls., J. S. Sembrado & Co., Cristobal

BEANS—Cocoa, 100 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., La Guayra; 300 bgs., R. Desverine, La Guayra; 391 cks., Fruit Dispatch Co., Port Limon; 222 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port au Prince; 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Port au Prince; 600 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Trinidad; 21 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Trinidad; 450 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada; 2,000 bgs., Colonial Bank, Trinidad; 400 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 250 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Trinidad; 800 bgs., De Lima, Carrea & Cortissoz, Trinidad; 145 bgs., Habicht, Braun & Co., Trinidad; 1,000 bgs., A. D. Strauss & Co., Trinidad; 500 bgs., Wood & Selick, Inc., Trinidad; 300 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 1,670 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Trinidad; 476 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; 12,138 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Secundee; 102 bgs., Middleton & Co., Paramaribo; 11 bgs., Pacific Commercial Co., Cayes; 406 bgs., Schall & Co., Jeremie; 45 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 47 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Jeremie; 600 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Jeremie; 45 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 147 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., St. Marc; 55 bgs., Lyon & Co., Gonaives; 39 bgs., Lyon & Co., Gonaives; 507 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 15,000 bgs., Bank of New York, Bahia; 1579 bgs., National City Bank of New York, Bahia; 477 bgs., A. Hirsch & Co., Bahia; 1,000 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Bahia; 2,000 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Bahia; 2,591 bgs., Mercantile Bank of Americas, South Pacific ports; 500 bgs., National Park Bank, South Pacific ports; 500 bgs., L. Tous & Co., South Pacific ports; 1,000 bgs., J. Aron & Co.,

South Pacific ports; Castor, 541 bgs., Trans Oceana Trading Co., Port au Prince; 591 bgs., Trans Oceana Trading Co., Port au Prince; 100 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 95 bgs., George Amsinck & Co., Inc., Port au Prince; Vanilla, cuts, 18 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz

CASEINE—1,171 bgs., National City Bank, La Plata; 3,500 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., La Plata; 1,168 bgs., General Commercial Co., La Plata; 13,400 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—10 bbls., Schiefelin & Co., Bristol; 400 bgs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol; 100 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Havana

CHICLE—50 bgs., Venezuela Trading Co., Demerara

COPRA—1,998 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Durban; 15 bgs., H. Mann & Co., St. Marc

DIVI-DIVI—285 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 1,207 bgs., R. Desverine, Curacao; 1,207 bgs., R. Desverine, Curacao; 539 bgs., I. Brandon & Bros., Panama

ERGOT, RYE—20 bgs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Bilbao; 14 bgs., P. H. Petry & Co., Bilbao; 14 bgs., Intercean Forwarding Co., Bilbao

ESSENCES—Bergamot, 3 cs., W. Brandt Sons & Co., Messina; Lemon, 75 1/4 cs., Heidebach, Ikelheimer & Co., Messina; 350 1/4 cs., George Luaders & Co., Palermo; 2 1/2 cs., P. H. Petry & Co., Palermo; 40 1/4 cs., O. A. Brown & Co., Palermo; 40 1/4 cs., Barclay & Co., Palermo; 201 1/4 cs., J. B. Horner, Inc., Palermo; 100 1/4 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Palermo; 300 1/4 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., L't'd., Palermo; 25 1/4 cs., Ungerer & Co., Palermo; 30 1/4 cs., G. Young, Palermo; Orange, 7 cs., W. Brandt Sons & Co., Messina

EXTRACT QUEBRACHO—3,620 bgs., E. Naumberg & Co., La Plata
FLOWERS—Saffron, 2 cs., Schiefelin & Co., Havre; 2 cs., The Smith, Kline & Co., Havre; Medicinal, 7 bgs., 1 cs., Intercean Forwarding Co., Bilbao

HERBS, MEDICINAL—75 bls., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Genoa

IODINE—60 kgs., 55 kgs., S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific ports.

LIME CITRATE—91 cks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Messina

LIME JUICE—60 bbls., Hecht, Braun & Co., Trinidad

LEAVES, SENNA—77 bls., G. Amsinck & Co., Calcutta

MANNA—2 cs., C. Cavallara, Palermo

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

DRUG PREPARATIONS—Drugs, 4 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Havre; 13 cs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Havre; 124 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre, 1 cs., Stein Bros., Havre; 12 cs., Maurice Levy, Havre; 25 cs., Cia Morana, Havre; 1 cs., Glanzinger & Co., Havre; Medicines, 1 cs., tins, McKesson & Robbins, Paramaribo

MYROBALANS—6,404 pockets, 7,496 pockets, Smith & Schipper, Calcutta; 340 pockets, H. W. Paine & Co., Calcutta; 2,471 pockets, C. S. Hyman, Ltd., Calcutta

OILS—Aniseed, 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool; Cod, 70 cks., National Oil Producing Co., St. Johns, N. F.; 250 cks., E. F. Drew & Co., St. Johns, N. F.; Codliver, 50 cks., refined, Scott & Bowne, St. Johns, N. F.; 100 bbls., 85 cks., W. & S. Job Co., St. Johns, N. F.; 150 bbls., 100 cks., Baring Bros. & Co., St. Johns, N. F.; Lemon, 50 bbs., G. Young, Palermo; Linaloe, 8 cs., 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havana; Olive, 300 cs. in tins, Schroeder Bros., Barcelona; 300 cs., Albert Hart & Co., Barcelona; 66 bbls., P. De Vivo, Barcelona; 100 bbls., Shawmut Bank of Boston, Barcelona; 194 bbls., Irving National Bank, Barcelona; 175 bbls., First National Bank, Barcelona; 10 bbls., Antioine & Co., Barcelona; 393 bbls., Foreign Trading Banking Corporation, Barcelona; 872 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; 40 bbls., 100 bbls., Irving National Bank, Seville; 100 bbls., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Seville; 450 bbls., East River National Bank, Seville; 250 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Seville; 200 bbls., Banca Commerciale Italiana Bank, Seville; 500 cs., E. E. Marks, Seville; 600 cs., Southernland International Dispatch, Seville; 300 bbls., Libby, McNeil & Libby, Seville; 600 cs., Howlett & Payman, Seville; 200 bbls., F. Boehm, Seville; 31 bbls., Fort Dearborn National Bank, Seville; 50 bbls., Foreign Trade Banking Corporation, Seville; 50 cs., Lazard Freres, Seville; 10 puncheons, L. Blackwell & Co., Seville; 31 bbls., Fort Dearborn National Bank, Seville; 300 bbls., Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Seville; 50 cs., Lazard Freres, Seville; 10 puncheons, L. Blackwell & Co., Seville; 25 bbls., Ganni Bros., Seville; Sulphur, 270 bbls., S. A. Maffra & Co., Genoa; 400 bbls., Maffra & Co.

PEELS—Lemon, 55 pipes, Irving National Bank, Palermo; 84 1/2 pipes, Wagstaffe Ltd., Palermo; 95 1/2 pipes, Chase National Bank, Palermo; Orange, 45 pipes, Irving National Bank, Palermo; 91 1/2 pipes, Chase National Bank, Palermo

OPIUM—25 pkgs., G. Crassapoulos, Piraeus; 53 cs., National City Bank, Piraeus; 11 cs., Standard Commercial Export & Finance Corporation, Piraeus; 8 cs., The New York Mercantile Co., Piraeus; 34 cs., A. Benadava, Piraeus; 13 cs., E. J. Lavino, Piraeus; 9 cs., Seranti Bros., Piraeus; 4 cs., J. A. Barley & Co., Piraeus

PAPRIKA—200 bbs., Louis Hagen, Barcelona; 120 bbs., M. Kuezar & Co., Barcelona

PERFUMERY—2 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Havre; 1 cs., Benj. French, Havre; 5 cs., B. E. Levy, Havre; 19 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 43 cs., Chas. Baez, Havre; 1 cs., F. D. Downing & Co., Havre; 2 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Havre; 18 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 3 cs., A. V. Berner & Co., Havre; 1 cs., J. J. Murphy, Havre; 6 cs., Judson Freight Forwarding Co., Bordeaux

POTASSIUM MURIATE—4,000 bbs., R. A. Munro & Co., Ltd., Havre

ROOTS—Aspidistea, 4 bbs., McHutchison & Co., Trinidad; Gentian, 106 bbs., P. H. Petry & Co., Bilbao; Ipecac, 2 bbs., Pablo Calvet & Co., Cristobal; Licorice, 1,000 bbs., MacAndrews & Forbes Co., Patras; 948

pkgs., 948 bbs., MacAndrews & Forbes Co., Palermo; Sarsaparilla, 19 bls., D. L. Bretzfelder Bros., Tampico

SAL AMMONIAC—21 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol

SALT, FRUIT—2 cs., United Fruit Co., in transit to Guatemala

SALTPETER—3,458 bbs., Hollinghurst & Co., Calcutta

SEEDS—Canary, 425 bbs., National City Bank, La Plata; 410 bbs., American Trading Co., La Plata; 1,625 bbs., Baring Bros. & Co., La Plata; 215 bbs., Standard Import Co., Buenos Aires; Castor, 600 bbs., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Cristobal; 244 bbs., 644 bbs., George Amsinck & Co., Cristobal; Linseed, 82,837 bbs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Rosario

SILVER SULPHIDE—5 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports; 2 cs., Neuss & Hesselein, South Pacific ports

SOAP, OLIVE—200 cs., W. Schall & Co., Seville

SPICES—Cloves, 12 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Durban; 500 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Durban; 100 bbs., Baring Bros. & Co., Durban; 1,073 bbs., Baring Bros. & Co., Durban; Chillies, 9,150 bbs., Baring Bros. & Co., Durban; Mace, 60 bbls., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Granada; Nutmegs, 150 bbs., 39 bbls., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Granada

SPONGES—27 bbs., Louis Clonney & Co., Piraeus; 15 bbs., National Sponge & Chamolis Co., Piraeus; 25 bbs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havana

TARTAR—4 csks., Wells Shipping Co., Bordeaux; Crude, 4 csks., Wells Shipping Co., Bordeaux; 4,515 kgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires; 127 sks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Genoa; 82 tons, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta

WAX, BEES—18 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Port au Prince; 11 bbs., Tanners Council of United States of America; Cayes; 11 bbs., The Tanners Council of United States, Au Ayres; 4 bbls., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 150 pkgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Cristobal

Exports

ACIDS—Carbolic, 8,218 lbs., Brazil; 600 lbs., China; Nitric, 322 lbs., San Domingo; Sulphuric, 29,435 lbs., Mexico; 12,180 lbs., British Guiana

ALCOHOL—Grain, 269 gal., France; 580 gal., Bermuda; 196 gal., Jamaica; 50 gal., San Domingo; 13 gal., Colombia; 12 gal., Peru; 600 gal., British West Africa; 4 gal., Ecuador; 8 gal., Brazil; 19 gal., Cuba; 5 gal., Mexico; Wood, 195 gal., French West Indies; 10 gal., Jamaica; 30 gal., Mexico; 150 gal., British West Indies

ANILINE DYES—\$121,681 Japan; \$885 British South Africa; \$921 France; \$19,115 Mexico; \$142,978 Brazil; \$56,163 Spain; \$12,632 Australia; \$297,221 China; \$1,480 Dutch East Indies; \$1,134 Philippine Islands; \$23,210 Italy; \$23,282 Greece; \$3,718 Cuba; \$37 Jam.; \$1,500 Siam; \$35,086 British India; \$1,089 \$1,500 Siam; \$35,086 British India; \$1,089 Newfoundland; \$778 Uruguay; \$8,665 Portugal; \$1,176 Salvador; \$2,039 Hongkong; \$44,607 England; \$137 Nicaragua; \$20,014 Argentina; \$1,499 Venezuela; \$6,249 French East Indies; \$460 Straits Settlements; \$44,454 Peru; \$12,931 Chile; \$862 Ecuador; \$2,117 Bolivia

BENZOL—1,573 lbs., Argentina

CALCIUM CARBIDE—60,000 lbs., Argentina; 162,550 lbs., Chile; 43,875 lbs., Venezuela

CHEMICALS. MISCELLANEOUS—\$116,988 Mexico; \$5,846 Jamaica; \$409,169 England; \$63,101 Spain; \$107,938 France; \$149,807 Cuba; \$57,499 Uruguay; \$39,164 British India; \$341,527 Argentina; \$210,488 Brazil; \$102,218 Japan; \$38,828 British South Africa; \$1,842 Egypt; \$82,640 Nicaragua; \$162,154 Switzerland; \$72,819 Italy; \$5,548 Guatemala; \$28,586 Philippine Islands; \$75,964 Australia; \$37,999 Venezuela; \$82,657 Chile; \$4,489 Trinidad; \$32,740 Greece; \$72,801 Denmark; \$15,899 China;

\$72,890 Peru; \$18,085 Ecuador; \$36,182 Colombia; \$4,489 Trinidad; \$3,341 British West Indies; \$849 Dutch West Indies; \$804 Virgin Islands; \$415 Barbados; \$14,491 Norway; \$4,926 Belgium; \$246 Iceland; \$5,400 Portugal; \$12 Canada; \$9,888 Turkey in Europe; \$57 Scotland; \$766 Newfoundland; \$419 British West Africa; \$107 Belgium Congo; \$7,632 Dutch East Indies; \$6,330 British Guiana; \$9,930 British Guiana; \$699 Hongkong; \$5,000 British East Africa; \$430 French Africa; \$7,106 Straits Settlements; \$111 British East Indies; \$345 French East Indies; \$1,008 Bermuda; \$1,482 Costa Rica; \$21,128 Panama; \$2,814 Salvador; \$12,317 Sweden; \$21,461 New Zealand; \$18 Madagascar; \$15 Norway; \$52 Portugal Africa; \$284 Para; \$269 Dutch Guiana; \$5,985 Hayti; \$7,174 French West Indies; \$208 Korea; \$1,326 Turkey in Asia; \$3,514 Siam

COAL TAR DISTILLATES—\$16,740 Hongkong; \$47,000 England; \$19,490 Brazil; \$25,635 China; \$4,899 British West Africa; \$9,411 Argentina; \$5,898 Mexico; \$5,682 Italy; \$2,500 Japan; \$3,339 Australia; \$325 Venezuela; \$230 Chile; \$1,547 Cuba; \$2,879 Spain; \$5,957 France; \$197 Portugal; \$232 British South Africa; \$36 British East Indies; \$103 Peru; \$23 French West Indies; \$56 Salvador; \$22 Norway; \$1,300 Greece

COPPER SULPHATE—30,175 lbs., Denmark; 141,150 lbs., Greece; 23,437 lbs., Sweden; 25,730 lbs., Mexico; 5,175 lbs., Cuba; 112,883 lbs., Brazil

EXTRACTS, FLAVORING—\$3,829 Cuba; \$2,136 Panama; \$1,229 Mexico; \$2,278 Brazil; \$2,783 Peru; \$1,075 China; \$1,009 Japan; \$2,553 New Zealand; \$1,903 Philippine Islands; \$2,108 British South Africa; \$300 French Africa; \$450 British West Africa; \$487 British West Indies; \$21 Belgium Congo; \$985 Venezuela; \$39 Uruguay; \$250 Norway; \$515 Bermuda; \$777 Jamaica; \$494 British West Indies; \$64 Bolivia; \$448 Chile; \$664 Colombia; \$513 British Guiana; \$10 Ecuador; \$333 Argentina; \$39 San Domingo; \$851 Hayti; \$5 French West Indies; \$111 Dutch West Indies; \$62 Virgin Islands; \$49 Trinidad; \$187 Newfoundland; \$184 Salvador; \$36 Nicaragua; \$10 Honduras; \$33 Guatemala; \$265 England; \$110 Portugal

FORMALDEHYDE—\$19,604 France

GLUCOSE—47,601 lbs., Greece; 3,269 lbs., Peru; 72 lbs., British Guiana; 296,000 lbs., Switzerland; 5,400 lbs., Bermuda; 636 lbs., British West Indies; 790 lbs., Jamaica

HOPS—1,152 lbs., Ecuador; 8,000 lbs., China; \$8,800 lbs., Spain; 300 lbs., Hayti; 360 lbs., Portuguese Africa; 400 lbs., Hongkong; 280 lbs., British India; 250 lbs., Peru; 25 lbs., Panama; 220 lbs., Venezuela; 630 lbs., Colombia; 100 lbs., San Domingo; 25 lbs., Panama; 555 lbs., Jamaica; 6 lbs., Cuba; 50 lbs., Barbados; 40 lbs., Trinidad; 24 lbs., British West Indies; 630 lbs., Colombia

LOGWOOD, EXTRACTS—\$17,000 Switzerland; \$81 Colombia; \$61,401 France; \$24,998 Brazil; \$170 Denmark; \$750 Sweden; \$1,376 British S. Africa; \$2,930 Peru; \$4 Ecuador; \$1,739 Australia; \$3,500 Greece; \$100 Mexico; \$4,888 England; \$2,175 Italy; \$75 China; \$30 Argentina; \$66 Cuba

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—\$114,423 England; \$79,390 Cuba; \$28,380 Chile; \$22,459 Colombia; \$5,915 Uruguay

MERCURY—1,500 lbs., Norway; 2 lbs., British West Indies

NICKEL OXIDE—939,600 lbs., France; 11,200 lbs., Spain; 989 lbs., Japan

OILS, VEGETABLE—\$15,000 Greece; \$10,884 Chile; \$25,468 Cuba; \$216,889 Belgium; \$9,126 Newfoundland; \$71,002 Italy; \$1,847 San Domingo; \$2,098 Honduras; \$6,607 Panama; \$1,055 British West Indies; \$174 Trinidad; \$894 Mexico; \$7,492 Spain; \$3,558 England; \$4,934 French West Indies; \$31,654 Australia; \$11,318 Peru; \$8,177 Japan; \$4,053 British South Africa; \$3,413 New Zealand; \$527 Ecuador; \$3,377 Dutch Guiana; \$3,272 British Guiana; \$250 British West Africa; \$10 Belgium Congo; \$495 Canary Islands; \$1,017 Venezuela; \$1,993 Hongkong; \$6,696 China; \$17 British East Indies; \$1,654 Colombia; \$3,216 Brazil; \$1,175 Argentina; \$193 Bolivia; \$1,347 San Domingo; \$87 Virgin Islands; \$120 Dutch West Indies; \$46 Jamaica; \$408 Nic-

New Incorporations

H. G. Bettler, Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Chemical compounds of all kinds. Harry G. Bettler, Benjamin F. Prorandie, Chicago; A. Millertelful, Winnetka, Ill.

York Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. M. A. Goetz, A. J. and M. J. Black, 211 East 62nd Street, New York.

Foundation Research Laboratories, Manhattan, capital \$30,000. M. McEnany, J. D. Merriman, E. Vanasmus, 400 West 160th Street, New York.

Onyx Soap Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. H. E. Weinberger, H. G. Meyers, J. G. Walker, 601 West 137th Street, New York.

Phenosan Co., Dover, Del., capital \$20,000. Disinfectants. W. F. Plowfield, Philadelphia; M. L. Rogers, W. E. Singer, Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Smith Remedy Co., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. Drugs and chemicals. Albert Bayton, George N. Dunbeck, Arthur P. Johnson, J. Howard Smith, all of Erie, Pa.

Hunau Sales Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Drugs and medicines. A. and S. Hunau, H. Curtis, 309 Broadway, New York.

W. J. Haig, Freeport, N. Y., capital \$10,000. Druggists' sundries. C. S. and T. B. Abrams, W. J. Haig, Freeport.

Walker Corporation, Auburn, N. Y., capital \$6,000. Druggists' sundries. R. Richens, J. R. and J. W. W. Walker, Auburn.

The Ace Products Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Chemicals and paints. D. R. and B. F. Brody, H. Herz, 224 West 122nd Street, New York.

The Macrae Drug Stores, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$16,000. N. Gray, M. Fox, L. J. Tompkins, 27 Cedar Street, New York.

Authorizations—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Export Co., Delaware, capital \$1,000,000. Representative, F. Kauffman, 501 Broadway.

United States Alkali Export Association, Inc., Delaware, active capital \$1,000. Representative, H. M. Hooker, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Dissolutions—The Beaver Chemical Co., Manhattan.

Change of Name—Wildroot Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to Wildroot Co.,

Capital Increases—McBride Drug Stores, Inc., Kingston, N. Y., from \$10,000 to \$35,000.

Lazard-Godchaux Co. of America, Inc., Manhattan, from \$175,000 to \$500,000.

Treasury Decisions

Under a recent ruling of Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue alcohol for use in the manufacture of transparent soap should be denatured as follows: To each 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol there shall be added 5 gallons of commercially pure methyl alcohol having a specific gravity of not more than 0.810 at 60° Fahrenheit.

On the protest of Harry Wood, Boston, that cresol or cresylic acid, classified as coal-tar distillate under Group 11, act of 1916, should be free of duty as cresol under Group 1, the Board of United States General Appraisers, at New York, recently decided that the merchandise in question was held free from duty as cresol under group 1.

The protest of Lunham & Moore, New York, that merchandise returned by the appraiser as hydrosulphite of soda and classified as a chemical compound of salt at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 5, tariff act of 1913, should be properly dutiable under paragraph 67 at one fourth of one per cent, was recently overruled by the Board of Appraisers.

On the protest of the American Express Co., New York, that merchandise invoiced as "dry purple lake" and classified at 39 per cent ad valorem and 5c per pound under the act of September 8, 1916, should be properly dutiable at 2 per cent under paragraph 63, tariff act of 1913, the Board of Appraisers recently decided that it was held dutiable under paragraph 63, tariff act of 1913.

A recently formed organization within the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, which promises to be of great benefit to local business men and manufacturers, is the Manufacturers' Division. This organization has been formed with the idea of continuing the work accomplished by the various war organizations of manufacturers. President Gibbs, of the Chamber, at the initial meeting of this organization, spoke of the benefits to be derived from continuing over into peace time the organizations brought about by the war. P. W. Drackett, Sr., is the representative of the chemical manufacturers on the Executive Committee.

aragua; \$93 Costa Rica; \$22 Bermuda; \$1,790 Turkey in Europe; \$3,060 Sweden; \$16,816 Denmark; \$300 Turkey in Asia

PARAFFIN WAX—Crude, 126 lbs., British India; 400 lbs., Australia; 16 lbs., Japan; 126,930 lbs., Brazil; Refined, 1,523 lbs., Venezuela; 470,000 lbs., Belgium; 43,000 lbs., Guatemala; 126,030 lbs., Brazil; 95,133 lbs., Peru; 164,050 lbs., Chile; 2,320,964 lbs., Italy; 308,316 lbs., Venezuela; 172,800 lbs., Sweden; 536,900 lbs., Greece; 420 lbs., Hayti; 28,620 lbs., Colombia; 45 lbs., British Guiana; 4,010 lbs., Mexico; 11,000 lbs., Cuba; 13,800 lbs., Ecuador; 265 lbs., Jamaica; 39,690 lbs., Norway; 280 lbs., Panama; 152,957 lbs., Switzerland; 10,738 lbs., Portugal

PEPPERMINT OIL—591 lbs., France; 26 lbs., Jamaica; 20 lbs., Trinidad; 3 lbs., Hayti; 5 lbs., Chile; 2 lbs., Ecuador; 15 lbs., Venezuela

PERFUMERY—\$2,362 Nicaragua; \$318 Dutch West Indies; \$1,559 Hayti; \$9,748 Argentina; \$1,844 Colombia; \$1,721 San Domingo; \$356, French West Indies; \$647 Virgin Islands; \$6,066 Belgium; \$13,008 Greece; \$1,055 Portugal; \$792 Bermuda; \$314 Guatemala; \$11,308 Panama; \$958 Jamaica; \$1,201 British West Indies; \$1,008 Trinidad; \$57 Barbados; \$291 Denmark; \$15 France; \$699 Norway; \$13,895 Spain; \$2,829 Mexico; \$358 Newfoundland; \$22,128 British South Africa; \$15,436 Hongkong; \$14,843 Peru; \$10,550, Chile; \$2,555 Egypt; \$3,230 French East Indies; \$7,685 Colombia; \$612 Dutch East Indies; \$150 Japan China; \$4,805 Venezuela; \$3,599 Uruguay; \$225 French Guiana; \$3,816 Ecuador; \$1,117 British Guiana; \$312 Dutch Guiana; \$15 British East Indies; \$735 Siam; \$34,830 New Zealand; \$473 British West Africa; \$66 Canary Islands; \$152 Madagascar; \$22 Scotland; \$62 Switzerland; \$27 Costa Rica; \$114 Honduras; \$784, Salvador

PETROLEUM JELLY—\$33 Philippine Islands; \$4,510 New Zealand

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—60 lbs., Hongkong; 15 lbs., Bermuda; 2,270 lbs., Jamaica; 1,350 lbs., Uruguay; 56 lbs., British Guiana; 1,000 lbs., Nicaragua; 5 lbs., Guatemala; 117 lbs., British West Indies; 53,963 lbs., Brazil;

35 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 128,615 lbs., Argentina; 10 lbs., San Domingo

ROOTS, MEDICINAL, MISCELLANEOUS—\$3,237 Australia; \$553 Colombia; \$2,018 Cuba; \$50,355 England; \$14,922 Denmark; \$489 Mexico; \$120 Portugal; \$3,078 Brazil; \$29 Ecuador; \$178 Nicaragua; \$13,061 France; \$1,016 Venezuela; \$2,400 Italy; \$143 Guatemala; \$579 Hayti; \$97 British South Africa; \$27 Greece; \$1,175 Spain; \$901 Peru; \$771 Philippine Islands; \$368 Sweden; \$268 New Zealand; \$110 British India; \$408 Chile; \$695 Argentina; \$335 Panama; \$62 Trinidad; \$76 Jamaica; \$40 Newfoundland; \$20 Virgin Islands; \$77 Dutch West Indies; \$110 British India; \$168 Costa Rica

SEED—Flax, 254 bu., Cuba; 9 bu., British Guiana; 6 bu., Bermuda; 4 bu., Hayti; 4 bu., San Domingo; 2 bu., Trinidad

SODA, ASH—300 lbs., Costa Rica; 1,580 lbs., Nicaragua; 500 lbs., Salvador; 200 lbs., Australia; 12,000 lbs., San Domingo; 1,200 lbs., Straits Settlements; 56,000 lbs., Uruguay; 2,000 lbs., San Domingo; 33,419 lbs., Colombia; 2,800 lbs., Bolivia

SODA, CAUSTIC—23,200 lbs., Barbados; 22,400 lbs., Norway; 1,440 lbs., Honduras; 168,640 lbs., Sweden; 8,100 lbs., Panama; 80,500 lbs., Greece; 718,197 lbs., Mexico; 100,320 lbs., Denmark; 24,200 lbs., Nicaragua; 32 lbs., Salvador; 3,375 lbs., Nicaragua; 735 lbs., Guatemala; 22,400 lbs., Serbia; 2 lbs., Spain; 41,100 lbs., Siam; 32,176 lbs., New Zealand; 60,200 lbs., Straits Settlements; 52,400 lbs., Bolivia; 4,620 lbs., Ecuador; 145,650 lbs., Chile; 38,605 lbs., Venezuela; 1,556,078 lbs., China; 502,210 lbs., British India; 638,300 lbs., Uruguay

SODA SAL—14,125 lbs., British Guiana; 1,950 lbs., Peru; 800 lbs., French West Indies; 708 lbs., Virgin Islands; 750 lbs., Costa Rica; 2,055 lbs., Jamaica; 1,687 lbs., Trinidad

SODIUM SALTS—Miscellaneous, \$78,810 Argentina; \$9,574 New Zealand; \$743 Ecuador; \$4,807 French West Indies; \$16,517 Mexico; \$43,030 England; \$672 Denmark; \$2,069 Brit-

ish India; \$35,683 Australia; \$100 British South Africa; \$302,540 France; \$93,427 Spain; \$3,343 China; \$44,558 Brazil; \$14,793 Cuba; \$380 Greece; \$1,184 Hongkong; \$5,831 Peru; \$709 Bolivia; \$187 Costa Rica; \$1,031 Portugal; \$1,000 Norway; \$924 Philippine Islands; \$962 Japan; \$270 Straits Settlements; \$165 Korea; \$1,391 Venezuela; \$17 Uruguay; \$3 Dutch Guiana; \$24 British Guiana; \$2,484 Colombia; \$46 Bermuda; \$356 Salvador; \$192 San Domingo; \$86 Guatemala; \$22 British West Indies; \$19 Honduras; \$225 Panama; \$508 Nicaragua; \$34 Barbados; \$229 Hayti; \$62 Dutch West Indies; \$238 Jamaica; \$89 Trinidad; \$15 Virgin Islands; \$11cate, 200 lbs., British India; 44 lbs., Peru; 55 lbs., Venezuela; 3,750 lbs., Panama

SPONGES—7,148 lbs., England; 147 lbs., Brazil; 280 lbs., Chile; 9 lbs., Panama; 1,772 lbs., Denmark; 18 lbs., Bolivia; 60 lbs., Peru; 24 lbs., Ecuador; 3 lbs., Virgin Islands; 2 lbs., Trinidad; 8 lbs., Mexico; 1 lb., Guatemala; 1 lb., Portugal; 168 lbs., British India; 310 lbs., Uruguay; 199 lbs., Australia; 51 lbs., China; 93 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 46 lbs., New Zealand

SULPHUR—2 tons, Colombia; 1 ton, Venezuela; 2 tons, British West Indies; 4 tons, Mexico; 2 tons, Panama; 42 tons, Denmark; 1,615 tons, France

SUPERPHOSPHATES—15 tons, Peru

WAX, BEES—350 lbs., Chile; 2,293 lbs., England; 1,060 lbs., Denmark

ZINC OXIDE—8,400 lbs., Straits Settlements; 12,709 lbs., Colombia; 60,220 lbs., Bolivia; 22,151 lbs., Mexico; 473,825 lbs., France; 6,728 lbs., Portugal; 54,436 lbs., Argentina; 1,280 lbs., French West Indies; 7,350 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 165 lbs., San Domingo; 4,726 lbs., Chile; 6,770 lbs., Ecuador; 112 lbs., British Guiana; 4,726 lbs., Chile; 2,150 lbs., Trinidad; 2,500 lbs., Jamaica; 750 lbs., Costa Rica; 110 lbs., Salvador; 112 lbs., Guatemala; 25 lbs., Nicaragua; 100 lbs., Panama; 30 lbs., Honduras; 4,500 lbs., Uruguay; 1,000 lbs., Turkey in Asia; 350 lbs., Japan; 6,720 lbs., Japan China; 3,200 lbs., Venezuela

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